

GLOBAL STRONG SOLUTION TO THE DENSITY-DEPENDENT INCOMPRESSIBLE FLOW OF LIQUID CRYSTALS

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ABSTRACT. The initial-boundary value problem for the density-dependent incompressible flow of liquid crystals is studied in a three-dimensional bounded smooth domain. For the initial density away from vacuum, the existence and uniqueness is established for both the local strong solution with large initial data and the global strong solution with small data. It is also proved that when the strong solution exists, a weak solution with the same data must be equal to the unique strong solution.

1. INTRODUCTION

Liquid crystals are substances that exhibit a phase of matter that has properties between those of a conventional liquid and those of a solid crystal. A liquid crystal may flow like a liquid, but its molecules may be oriented in a crystal-like way. There are many different types of liquid crystal phases, which can be distinguished based on their different optical properties. One of the most common liquid crystal phases is the nematic, where the molecules have no positional order, but they have long-range orientational order. The three-dimensional density-dependent incompressible flow of nematic liquid crystals can be governed by the following system of partial differential equations ([4, 11, 23, 26]):

$$\partial_t \rho + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0, \quad (1.1a)$$

$$\partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{u}) + \nabla P = \mu \Delta \mathbf{u} - \lambda \nabla \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{d} \odot \nabla \mathbf{d}), \quad (1.1b)$$

$$\partial_t \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d} = \gamma (\Delta \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d}), \quad (1.1c)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0, \quad (1.1d)$$

where ρ denotes the density, $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ the velocity, $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{S}^2$ (the unit sphere in \mathbb{R}^3) the unit-vector field that represents the macroscopic molecular orientations, $P \in \mathbb{R}$ the pressure (including both the hydrostatic part and the induced elastic part from the orientation field arising from the incompressibility $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$); they all depend on the spatial variable $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and the time variable $t > 0$. The positive constants μ, λ, γ stand for viscosity, the competition between kinetic energy and potential energy, and microscopic elastic relaxation time or the Deborah number for the molecular orientation field, respectively. The term $\lambda \nabla \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{d} \odot \nabla \mathbf{d})$ in the stress tensor represents the anisotropic feature of the system. We set $\mu = \lambda = \gamma = 1$ since their exact values do not play any role in our analysis. The symbol $\nabla \mathbf{d} \odot \nabla \mathbf{d}$ denotes a matrix whose (i, j) -th entry is $\partial_{x_i} \mathbf{d} \cdot \partial_{x_j} \mathbf{d}$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$, and it

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is easy to see that $\nabla \mathbf{d} \odot \nabla \mathbf{d} = (\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}$, where $(\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top$ denotes the transpose of the 3×3 matrix $\nabla \mathbf{d}$. System (1.1) is a simplified version, but still retains most of the interesting mathematical properties (without destroying the basic nonlinear structure) of the original Ericksen-Leslie model ([13, 14, 16, 17, 23, 25]) for the hydrodynamics of nematic liquid crystals; see [9, 10, 26, 32, 37] for more discussions on the relations of the two models. Both the Ericksen-Leslie system and the simplified one (1.1) describe the macroscopic continuum time evolution of liquid crystal materials under the influence of both the velocity and the orientation of crystals which can be derived from the averaging/coarse graining of the directions of rod-like liquid crystal molecules. In particular, there is a force term in the \mathbf{u} -system (1.1b) depending on \mathbf{d} ; the left-hand side of the \mathbf{d} -system (1.1c) stands for the kinematic transport by the flow field, while the right-hand side represents the internal relaxation due to the elastic energy. In many situations, the flow velocity field does disturb the alignment of molecules, and in turn a change in the alignment will induce velocity.

We consider the initial-boundary value problem of system (1.1) in a bounded smooth domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with the initial condition:

$$(\rho, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{d})|_{t=0} = (\rho_0, \mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{d}_0), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \Omega, \quad (1.2)$$

and the boundary condition:

$$(\mathbf{u}, \partial_\nu \mathbf{d})|_{\partial\Omega} = (0, 0), \quad (1.3)$$

where $\rho_0 : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, $\mathbf{u}_0 : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $\mathbf{d}_0 : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2$ are given with compatibility, and ν denotes the outer unit-normal vector field on $\partial\Omega$. The boundary condition implies non-slip on the boundary and no contribution to the surface forces from the director field \mathbf{d} . Roughly speaking, (1.1) is a coupling between the incompressible inhomogeneous Navier-Stokes equations and the transported flow of harmonic maps. In the homogeneous case $\rho \equiv 1$, (1.1) becomes the hydrodynamic flow system of incompressible liquid crystals. In a series of papers [26]-[29], Lin and Liu addressed both the regularity and existence of global weak solutions to the Leslie system of variable length, i.e. when the Dirichlet energy

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 d\mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{d} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2,$$

is replaced by the Ginzburg-Landau energy

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{1}{2} |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 + \frac{(1 - |\mathbf{d}|^2)^2}{4\varepsilon^2} \right) d\mathbf{x} \quad (\varepsilon > 0), \quad \mathbf{d} : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3.$$

In particular, for any fixed $\varepsilon > 0$, they [26] proved the global existence of weak solutions with large initial data under the assumption that $\mathbf{u}_0 \in L^2(\Omega)$, $\mathbf{d}_0 \in H^1(\Omega)$ with $\mathbf{d}_0|_{\partial\Omega} \in H^{\frac{3}{2}}(\partial\Omega)$ in the two-dimensional and three-dimensional cases. The existence and uniqueness of global classical solution was also obtained if $\mathbf{u}_0 \in H^1(\Omega)$, $\mathbf{d}_0 \in H^2(\Omega)$ when the fluid viscosity μ is large enough. The partial regularity of the weak solution was investigated in [27] (and also [5, 17, 32]), similar to the classical theorem by Caffarelli, Kohn, and Nirenburgh [3] on the Navier-Stokes equations that asserts the one-dimensional parabolic Hausdorff measure of the singular set of any suitable weak solution is zero. With the Ginzburg-Landau penalty function, the global strong and weak solutions to the compressible flow of liquid crystals were obtained in [33, 34, 35, 38]. See also [6, 18, 21, 32, 37] for some related discussions. For the incompressible version of system (1.1) with constant density, Lin-Lin-Wang [30] established the existence of global weak solutions that are smooth

away from at most finitely many singular times in any bounded smooth domain of \mathbb{R}^2 , and we [24] proved the global existence of strong solution in a bounded smooth domain of \mathbb{R}^3 . For the compressible version of system (1.1), the one-dimensional classical solution was obtained in [9, 10, 36], and the blowup criteria of strong solutions were studied in [19, 20].

In this paper, we are interested in the existence and uniqueness of global strong solution $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ of (1.1) in $W^{1,r}(\Omega) \times W^{2,q}(\Omega)^3 \times W^{1,q}(\Omega) \times W^{3,q}(\Omega)^3$ with $3 < q \leq r \leq \infty$ while assuming in addition that the initial density is bounded away from zero. By a *strong solution*, we mean a quadruplet $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ satisfying (1.1) almost everywhere with the initial-boundary conditions (1.2)-(1.3). Our strategy is to consider the following auxiliary problem:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \rho = 0, \\ \rho \partial_t \mathbf{u} - \Delta \mathbf{u} + \nabla P = -\rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v} - \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{f})^\top \nabla \mathbf{f}), \\ \partial_t \mathbf{d} - \Delta \mathbf{d} = -\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{f} + |\nabla \mathbf{f}|^2 \mathbf{f}, \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0, \end{cases}$$

for some given $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbb{R}^3$. One of the motivations for such a strategy is that the continuity equation (1.1a) is the transport equation of ρ , (1.1b) is the evolutionary density-dependent incompressible Navier-Stokes equation with the source term $-\lambda \nabla \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{d} \odot \nabla \mathbf{d})$, while (1.1c) is the parabolic system in terms of \mathbf{d} , therefore we can use a result of the transport equation (cf. Proposition 3.1), the maximal regularities of the parabolic equations (cf. Theorem 3.1) and density-dependent Stokes equations (cf. Theorem 3.2). We first use an iteration method to establish the local existence and uniqueness of strong solution with general initial data. Then we prove the global existence by establishing some global estimates under the condition that the initial data are small in some sense. As system (1.1) contains the Navier-Stokes equations as a subsystem, one cannot expect in general any better results than those for the Navier-Stokes equations. The uniqueness of global weak solution is always an open problem. We shall prove that when the strong solution exists, all the global weak solutions must be equal to the unique strong solution, which is called the weak-strong uniqueness. Similar results were obtained by Danchin [7] for the density-dependent incompressible viscous fluids in a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^2 with $C^{2+\varepsilon}$ boundary. We shall establish our results in the spirit of [7], while developing new estimates for the crystal orientation field. Due to the particular structure of the equations for the velocity, especially the strongly nonlinear term $(\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \Delta \mathbf{d}$ in the \mathbf{u} -system, it will be necessary to obtain more regularities for the crystal orientation field. By developing more novel and subtle estimates, we will be able to finally establish the global existence of strong solution and weak-strong uniqueness for the initial-boundary value problem (1.1)-(1.3) of the density-dependent incompressible flow of liquid crystals. The results of this paper generalize our early results in [24] for the incompressible case with constant density. The analysis in this paper is much more difficult and complicated than that in [24] due to the appearance of non-constant density.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we state our main results on local and global existence of strong solution, as well as the weak-strong uniqueness. In Section 3, we recall a standard result for the transport equation, the maximal regularities for the non-homogeneous non-stationary Stokes operator and the parabolic operator, and also some L^∞ estimates in the spatial variable. In Section 4, we give the proof of the local

existence. In Section 5, we prove the global existence. Finally in Section 6, we show the weak-strong uniqueness.

2. MAIN RESULTS

In this section, we state our main results. If $k > 0$ is an integer and $p \geq 1$, we denote by $W^{k,p}$ the set of functions in $L^p(\Omega)$ whose derivatives of up to order k belong to $L^p(\Omega)$. For $T > 0$ and a function space X , denote by $L^p(0, T; X)$ the set of Bochner measurable X -valued time dependent functions f such that $t \rightarrow \|f\|_X$ belongs to $L^p(0, T)$, and the corresponding Lebesgue norm is denoted by $\|\cdot\|_{L_T^p(X)}$. We will consider the solutions in the functional spaces defined below.

Definition 2.1. For $T > 0$ and $1 < p, q, r < \infty$, we denote by $M_T^{p,q,r}$ the set of quadruplets $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u} &\in C([0, T]; D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}) \cap L^p(0, T; W^{2,q}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,q}(\Omega)), \quad \partial_t \mathbf{u} \in L^p(0, T; L^q(\Omega)), \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0; \\ \mathbf{d} &\in C([0, T]; B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}) \cap L^p(0, T; W^{3,q}(\Omega)), \quad \partial_t \mathbf{d} \in L^p(0, T; L^q(\Omega)); \\ \rho &\in C([0, T]; W^{1,r}(\Omega)); \quad P \in L^p(0, T; W^{1,q}(\Omega)) \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\Omega} P \, d\mathbf{x} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

If $r = \infty$, then ρ belongs to $L^\infty(0, T; W^{1,\infty}(\Omega)) \cap C(\Omega \times [0, T])$ instead of $C([0, T]; W^{1,\infty}(\Omega))$. The corresponding norm is denoted by $\|\cdot\|_{M_T^{p,q,r}}$.

We remark that the condition $\int_{\Omega} P \, d\mathbf{x} = 0$ in Definition 2.1 holds automatically if we replace P by

$$P - \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} P \, d\mathbf{x}$$

in (1.1). Also, in the above definition, the space $D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}$ stands for some fractional domain of the Stokes operator in L^q (cf. Section 2.3 in [7]). Roughly, the vector-fields of $D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}$ are vectors which have $2 - \frac{2}{p}$ derivatives in L^q , are divergence-free, and vanish on $\partial\Omega$. The Besov space (for definition, see [2]) $B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}$ can be regarded as the interpolation space between L^q and $W^{3,q}$, that is,

$$B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} = (L^q, W^{3,q})_{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}.$$

Moreover, we note that $B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow W^{1,q}$ if $p \geq \frac{3}{2}$. By the embedding $W^{1,q} \hookrightarrow L^\infty$ as $q > 3$, one has $B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow L^\infty$, which will be used repeatedly in this paper.

The local existence will be shown by using an iterative method, and if the initial data are sufficiently small in some suitable function spaces, the solution is indeed global in time. More precisely, our existence result reads as follows.

Theorem 2.1. *Let Ω be a bounded smooth domain of \mathbb{R}^3 . Assume that $\frac{3}{2} \leq p < \infty$, $3 < q \leq r \leq \infty$, and $\rho_0 \in W^{1,r}(\Omega)$ with $\rho_0 \geq \check{\rho}$ for some $\check{\rho} > 0$, $\mathbf{u}_0 \in D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}$, $\mathbf{d}_0 \in B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}$. Then,*

- (1) *there exists $T_0 > 0$ such that system (1.1) with the initial-boundary conditions (1.2)-(1.3) has a unique strong solution $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d}) \in M_{T_0}^{p,q,r}$ with $0 < \check{\rho} \leq \rho$ on $\Omega \times [0, T_0]$.*
- (2) *Moreover, there exist a constant $\nu > 0$ depending on $p, q, r, \check{\rho}, \mu, \lambda, \gamma, \Omega$, and a constant $\delta > 0$ depending only on p, q, r , such that if*

$$\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{d}_0\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} \leq \frac{\nu}{(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^\delta}$$

holds for the initial data, then the initial-boundary value problem (1.1)-(1.3) has a unique strong solution $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d}) \in M_T^{p,q,r}$ for all $T > 0$. Furthermore, denoting by λ_1 the first eigenvalue of the Dirichlet-Laplace operator in Ω , for some constant C depending on μ, λ and γ , we have the following inequality for all $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$:

$$\|(\sqrt{\rho}\mathbf{u})(t)\|_{L^2} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C e^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}}t} (\|\sqrt{\rho_0}\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_0\|_{L^2}) \left(1 + \left(\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}}t\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}}t}\right),$$

with $\hat{\rho} = \|\rho_0\|_{L^\infty}$, and for some positive constant K depending only on $\|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}}$, $p, q, r, \mu, \lambda, \gamma, \check{\rho}$ and Ω ,

$$\|(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})\|_{M_t^{p,q,r}} \leq K \left(\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{d}_0\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} \right).$$

Similar to [30], a *weak solution* to (1.1) with the initial-boundary conditions (1.2)-(1.3) means a quadruplet $(\tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}, \Pi, \tilde{\mathbf{d}})$ satisfying system (1.1) in $\Omega \times (0, T)$ for $0 < T \leq \infty$ in the sense of distributions, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Omega \times (0, T)} (\tilde{\rho} \partial_t \phi + \tilde{\rho} \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \phi) \, d\mathbf{x} dt + \int_{\Omega} \rho_0 \phi(\cdot, 0) \, d\mathbf{x} = 0, \\ & - \iint_{\Omega \times (0, T)} \tilde{\rho} \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot (\partial_t \phi + \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \phi) \, d\mathbf{x} dt + \iint_{\Omega \times (0, T)} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}} : \nabla \phi \, d\mathbf{x} dt \\ & = \int_{\Omega} \rho_0 \mathbf{u}_0 \cdot \phi(\cdot, 0) \, d\mathbf{x} + \iint_{\Omega \times (0, T)} (\nabla \mathbf{d} \odot \nabla \mathbf{d}) : \nabla \phi \, d\mathbf{x} dt, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & - \iint_{\Omega \times (0, T)} \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \partial_t \phi \, d\mathbf{x} dt + \iint_{\Omega \times (0, T)} \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \phi \, d\mathbf{x} dt + \iint_{\Omega \times (0, T)} (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) : (\nabla \phi) \, d\mathbf{x} dt \\ & = \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{d}_0 \cdot \phi(\cdot, 0) \, d\mathbf{x} + \iint_{\Omega \times (0, T)} |\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \phi \, d\mathbf{x} dt, \end{aligned}$$

for all $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega \times [0, T]; \mathbb{R})$ or $C_c^\infty(\Omega \times [0, T]; \mathbb{R}^3)$. Moreover, $(\tilde{\mathbf{u}}, \tilde{\mathbf{d}})$ satisfies (1.3) in the sense of trace. In this weak formulation, the pressure Π can be determined as in the Navier-Stokes equations (see [15]).

Next, we will give a uniqueness result. Suppose

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{\rho} \in L^\infty(\Omega \times [0, T]) \cap C(0, T; L^p(\Omega)), \quad \forall p \geq 1, \\ & \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \in L^{2,\infty}(\Omega \times [0, T]) \cap W_2^{1,0}(\Omega_T), \quad \tilde{\rho} |\tilde{\mathbf{u}}|^2 \in L^\infty(0, T; L^1(\Omega)), \\ & \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \in L^\infty([0, T], H^1(\Omega)) \cap L^2([0, T], H^2(\Omega)), \quad \nabla \Pi \in L^{\frac{4}{3}}(0, T; L^{\frac{6}{5}}(\Omega)) \end{aligned}$$

(for all $T \in (0, \infty)$) is a global weak solution to (1.1)-(1.3). Then, we have the following energy inequality (cf. [30] Section 5 for the two-dimensional homogeneous case):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\rho}(t) |\tilde{\mathbf{u}}(t)|^2 + |\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}(t)|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}|^2 + |\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}} + |\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\rho_0 |\mathbf{u}_0|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d}_0|^2) \, d\mathbf{x}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

for all $t \in (0, \infty)$.

However, as for the standard Navier-Stokes equations, the question of uniqueness in the above class of solutions remains open. For the same initial-boundary conditions, the relation between weak solutions and strong solutions can be formulated as:

Theorem 2.2. *Let Ω, p, q, r be as in Theorem 2.1 and $\rho_0, \mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{d}_0$ satisfy the assumptions of Theorem 2.1. Then any weak solution to (1.1)-(1.3) in the above class is unique and indeed is equal to its unique strong solution.*

Usually, the uniqueness in the above theorem is called *weak-strong uniqueness*. For the similar results on the compressible Navier-Stokes equation, we refer the readers to [12, 31].

3. MAXIMAL REGULARITY

In this section, we recall a quite standard result for the transport equation and the maximal regularities for the parabolic operator and the non-homogeneous non-stationary Stokes operator, and prove some L^∞ estimates as well.

For $T > 0$, $1 < p, q < \infty$, denote

$$\mathcal{W}_{q,p}(0, T) := (W^{1,p}(0, T; L^q(\Omega)))^3 \cap (L^p(0, T; W^{3,q}(\Omega)))^3.$$

Throughout this paper, C stands for a generic positive constant.

We first recall a result for the transport equation (cf. Proposition 3.1 in [7]):

Proposition 3.1. *Let Ω be a Lipschitz domain of \mathbb{R}^3 and $\mathbf{v} \in (L^1(0, T; Lip))^3$ be a solenoidal vector-field such that $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$. Let $\rho_0 \in W^{1,r}(\Omega)$ with $r \in [1, \infty]$. Then the system*

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \rho = 0, \\ \rho|_{t=0} = \rho_0 \end{cases}$$

has a unique solution in $L^\infty(0, T; W^{1,\infty}(\Omega)) \cap C([0, T]; \cap_{q<\infty} W^{1,q}(\Omega))$ if $r = \infty$, and in $C([0, T]; W^{1,r}(\Omega))$ if $r < \infty$. Moreover, the following estimate holds:

$$\|\rho(t)\|_{W^{1,r}} \leq e^{\int_0^t \|\nabla \mathbf{v}(\tau)\|_{L^\infty} d\tau} \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}}, \quad t \in [0, T].$$

If in addition ρ belongs to $L^p(\Omega)$ for some $p \in [1, \infty]$, then

$$\|\rho(t)\|_{L^p} = \|\rho_0\|_{L^p}, \quad t \in [0, T].$$

We first recall the maximal regularity for the parabolic operator (cf. Theorem 4.10.7 and Remark 4.10.9 in [1]):

Theorem 3.1. *Given $1 < p, q < \infty$, $\omega_0 \in B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}$ and $f \in (L^p(0, T; L^q(\mathbb{R}^3)))^3$, the Cauchy problem*

$$\begin{cases} \omega_t - \Delta \omega = f, \\ \omega|_{t=0} = \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

has a unique solution $\omega \in \mathcal{W}_{q,p}(0, T)$, and

$$\|\omega\|_{\mathcal{W}_{q,p}(0,T)} \leq C \left(\|f\|_{L_T^p(L^q)} + \|\omega_0\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} \right),$$

where C is independent of ω_0 , f and T . Moreover, there exists a positive constant c_0 independent of f and T such that

$$\|\omega\|_{\mathcal{W}_{q,p}(0,T)} \geq c_0 \sup_{t \in (0,T)} \|\omega(t)\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}}.$$

Now we recall the existence theorem (cf. Theorem 3.7 in [7]) for the linear system

$$\begin{cases} \rho \partial_t \mathbf{u} - \mu \Delta \mathbf{u} + \nabla P = f, & \int_{\Omega} P \, d\mathbf{x} = 0, \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0, \\ \mathbf{u}|_{t=0} = \mathbf{u}_0, & \mathbf{u}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

Theorem 3.2. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be a bounded domain with $C^{2+\varepsilon}$ boundary, $1 < p < \infty$ and $3 < q \leq r \leq \infty$. Let $\mathbf{u}_0 \in D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}$ and $f \in (L^p(0, T; L^q(\Omega)))^3$. Assume that the density ρ satisfies*

$$0 < \check{\rho} \leq \rho(x, t) \leq \hat{\rho} < \infty, \quad (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T),$$

and for some $\beta \in (0, 1]$,

$$\rho \in L^\infty(0, T; W^{1,r}(\Omega)) \cap C^\beta([0, T]; L^\infty(\Omega)).$$

Then the system (3.1) has a unique solution (\mathbf{u}, P) such that

$$\mathbf{u} \in C([0, T]; D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}) \cap L^p(0, T; W^{2,q}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,q}(\Omega)),$$

$$\partial_t \mathbf{u} \in L^p(0, T; L^q(\Omega)),$$

and

$$P \in L^p(0, T; W^{1,q}(\Omega)).$$

Moreover, there exists some constant C depending on p, q, r and Ω such that for all $t \in [0, T]$, the following inequalities hold:

$$\begin{aligned} & \check{\rho}^{\frac{1}{p}} \mu^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}(t)\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \mu \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \check{\rho} \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|P\|_{L_t^p(W^{1,q})} \\ & \leq C \xi_\rho^3 \mathcal{B}_\rho^{2+\tilde{\zeta}}(t) e^{\frac{C\mu t C_\rho(t)}{\check{\rho} d(\Omega)^2}} \left(\check{\rho}^{\frac{1}{p}} \mu^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|f\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \check{\rho}^{\frac{1}{p}} \mu^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}(t)\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\check{\rho} \partial_t \mathbf{u}, \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}, \nabla P\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \\ & \leq C \left(\xi_\rho^4 \mathcal{B}_\rho^{2+\tilde{\zeta}}(t) (\check{\rho}^{\frac{1}{p}} \mu^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|f\|_{L_t^p(L^q)}) + \frac{\xi_\rho \mu}{d(\Omega)^2} \mathcal{C}_\rho(t) \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

where $d(\Omega)$ is the diameter of Ω , $\xi_\rho := \hat{\rho}/\check{\rho}$, and

$$\mathcal{B}_\rho(t) := 1 + d(\Omega) \left(\check{\rho}^{-1} \|\nabla \rho\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} \right)^{\frac{r}{r-3}},$$

$$\mathcal{C}_\rho(t) := \xi_\rho^{\frac{2q}{q-1}} \mathcal{B}_\rho(t)^{r^*} + \hat{\rho} \mu^{-1} d(\Omega)^2 \xi_\rho^{1+\frac{1}{\beta}} \mathcal{B}_\rho(t)^{(1+\frac{1}{\beta})(2+\tilde{\zeta})} M_\beta(t)^{\frac{1}{\beta}},$$

with

$$M_\beta(t) := \check{\rho}^{-1} \|\rho\|_{C_{0,\beta}^{0,0}(\Omega \times [0,t])},$$

and the exponents $\tilde{\zeta}, r^*$ are numbers determined by p, q, r .

Remark 3.1. The reader can also refer to Theorem 3.7 in [7] for more details about Theorem 3.2. We notice that (3.2) and (3.3) do not include the estimate for $\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_T^p(L^q)}$. Indeed, since we consider only in a bounded domain Ω , then there exists a constant $C = C(q, d(\Omega))$ such that

$$\|\mathbf{u}\|_{W^{2,q}} \equiv \|\nabla^2 \mathbf{u}\|_{L^q} + d(\Omega)^{-1} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L^q} + d(\Omega)^{-2} \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^q} \leq C \|\nabla^2 \mathbf{u}\|_{L^q},$$

whenever $\mathbf{u} \in W^{2,q}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,q}(\Omega)$ (cf. Proposition 2.4 in [7]).

We also have the following two interpolation inequalities for the L^∞ estimates in the spatial variable (cf. Lemma 4.1 in [7], also Lemmas 3.1, 3.3 in [24]) which are useful in our proof.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $1 < p, q, r, s < \infty$ satisfy*

$$0 < \frac{p}{2} - \frac{3p}{2q} < 1, \quad \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{q}.$$

Then the following inequalities hold:

$$\|\nabla f\|_{L_T^p(L^\infty)} \leq C T^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q}} \|f\|_{L_T^\infty(D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})}^{1-\theta} \|f\|_{L_T^p(W^{2,q})}^\theta,$$

$$\|\nabla f\|_{L_T^p(L^r)} \leq C T^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q}} \|f\|_{L_T^\infty(D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})}^{1-\theta} \|f\|_{L_T^p(W^{2,s})}^\theta,$$

for some constant C depending only on Ω, p, q, r , and

$$\frac{1-\theta}{p} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q}.$$

Similarly, we can prove

Lemma 3.2. *Let $1 < p, q, r, s < \infty$ satisfy*

$$0 < \frac{2p}{3} - \frac{p}{q} < 1, \quad \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{q}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}\|\nabla f\|_{L_T^p(L^\infty)} &\leq CT^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{L_T^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})}^{1-\theta} \|f\|_{L_T^p(W^{3,q})}^\theta, \\ \|\nabla f\|_{L_T^p(L^r)} &\leq CT^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{L_T^\infty(B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})}^{1-\theta} \|f\|_{L_T^p(W^{3,s})}^\theta,\end{aligned}$$

for some constant C depending only on Ω, p, q, r , and

$$\frac{1-\theta}{p} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{q}.$$

Proof. The proof is based on the applications of embedding and interpolation results in [2]. First, we notice that, from Theorem 6.4.5 in [2],

$$(B_{\infty,\infty}^{3-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}, B_{\infty,\infty}^{3-\frac{3}{q}})_{\theta,1} = B_{\infty,1}^1 \quad \text{with} \quad \frac{1-\theta}{p} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{q},$$

and the embedding (Theorem 6.2.4 in [2]): $B_{\infty,1}^1 \hookrightarrow W^{1,\infty}$, we get

$$\|\nabla f\|_{L^\infty} \leq C \|f\|_{B_{\infty,\infty}^{3-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}}^\theta \|f\|_{B_{\infty,\infty}^{3-\frac{3}{q}-\frac{3}{q}}}^{1-\theta}. \quad (3.4)$$

We remark that

$$B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow B_{\infty,\infty}^{3-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}, \quad W^{3,q} \hookrightarrow B_{q,\infty}^3 \hookrightarrow B_{\infty,\infty}^{3-\frac{3}{q}} \quad (3.5)$$

(cf. Theorems 6.5.1 and 6.2.4 in [2]). Therefore, according to (3.4), (3.5) and by Hölder's inequality, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}\|\nabla f\|_{L_T^p(L^\infty)} &\leq C \left(\int_0^T \|f\|_{B_{\infty,\infty}^{3-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}}^{p(1-\theta)} \|f\|_{B_{\infty,\infty}^{3-\frac{3}{q}}}^{p\theta} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C \left(\int_0^T \|f\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}}^{p(1-\theta)} \|f\|_{W^{3,q}}^{p\theta} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq CT^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{L_T^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})}^{1-\theta} \|f\|_{L_T^p(W^{3,q})}^\theta.\end{aligned}$$

The proof of the second inequality is based on the fact that

$$B_{r,1}^0 = (B_{r,p}^{2-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}, B_{r,r}^{2-\frac{3}{q}})_{\theta,1} \hookrightarrow L^r \quad \text{with} \quad \frac{1-\theta}{p} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{q}$$

(cf. Theorem 6.4.5 and Theorem 6.2.4 in [2]), and that

$$W^{2,s} \hookrightarrow B_{r,r}^{2-\frac{3}{q}}, \quad B_{s,p}^{2-\frac{3}{p}} \hookrightarrow B_{r,p}^{2-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}},$$

(cf. Theorems 6.2.4 and 6.5.1 in [2]). In fact, by Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|\nabla f\|_{L_T^p(L^r)} &\leq C \left(\int_0^T \|\nabla f\|_{B_{r,p}^{2-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}}^{p(1-\theta)} \|\nabla f\|_{B_{r,r}^{2-\frac{3}{q}}}^{p\theta} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C \left(\int_0^T \|\nabla f\|_{B_{s,p}^{2-\frac{3}{p}}}^{p(1-\theta)} \|\nabla f\|_{W^{2,s}}^{p\theta} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq CT^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{L_T^\infty(B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})}^{1-\theta} \|f\|_{L_T^p(W^{3,s})}^\theta.\end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 3.3. *Let $1 < p, q, r, s < \infty$ satisfy*

$$0 < \frac{p}{3} - \frac{p}{q} < 1, \quad \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{q}.$$

Then

$$\|\nabla^2 f\|_{L_T^p(L^\infty)} \leq CT^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{L_T^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})}^{1-\theta} \|f\|_{L_T^p(W^{3,q})}^\theta,$$

$$\|\nabla^2 f\|_{L_T^p(L^r)} \leq CT^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{L_T^\infty(B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})}^{1-\theta} \|f\|_{L_T^p(W^{3,s})}^\theta,$$

for some constant C depending only on Ω, p, q, r , and

$$\frac{1-\theta}{p} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{q}.$$

Proof. First, we notice that (cf. Theorem 6.4.5 in [2])

$$(B_{\infty,\infty}^{2-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}, B_{\infty,\infty}^{2-\frac{3}{q}})_{\theta,1} = B_{\infty,1}^1 \text{ with } \frac{1-\theta}{p} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{q}.$$

Hence,

$$\|\nabla^2 f\|_{L^\infty} \leq C \|\nabla f\|_{W^{1,\infty}} \leq C \|\nabla f\|_{B_{\infty,1}^1} \leq C \|\nabla f\|_{B_{\infty,\infty}^{2-\frac{3}{q}}}^\theta \|\nabla f\|_{B_{\infty,\infty}^{2-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}}^{1-\theta}. \quad (3.6)$$

We remark that (cf. Theorems 6.2.4 and 6.5.1 in [2])

$$B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow B_{\infty,\infty}^{3-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}, \quad W^{2,q} \hookrightarrow B_{q,\infty}^2 \hookrightarrow B_{\infty,\infty}^{2-\frac{3}{q}}.$$

Thus, according to (3.6) and by applying Hölder's inequality, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla^2 f\|_{L_T^p(L^\infty)} &\leq C \left(\int_0^T \|\nabla f\|_{B_{\infty,\infty}^{2-\frac{3}{q}}}^{p\theta} \|\nabla f\|_{B_{\infty,\infty}^{2-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}}^{p(1-\theta)} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq C \left(\int_0^T \|f\|_{W^{3,q}}^{p\theta} \|f\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}}^{p(1-\theta)} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq CT^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{L_T^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})}^{1-\theta} \|f\|_{L_T^p(W^{3,q})}^\theta. \end{aligned}$$

The proof of the second inequality is based on the fact that

$$B_{r,1}^0 = (B_{r,p}^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}, B_{r,r}^{1-\frac{3}{q}})_{\theta,1} \hookrightarrow L^r \text{ with } \frac{1-\theta}{p} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{q}$$

(cf. Theorem 6.4.5 and Theorem 6.2.4 in [2]), and that

$$W^{1,s} \hookrightarrow B_{r,r}^{1-\frac{3}{q}}, \quad B_{s,p}^{1-\frac{3}{p}} \hookrightarrow B_{r,p}^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}},$$

(cf. Theorems 6.2.4 and 6.5.1 in [2]). In fact, by Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\nabla f\|_{L_T^p(L^r)} &\leq C \left(\int_0^T \|\nabla f\|_{B_{r,p}^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{3}{q}}}^{p(1-\theta)} \|\nabla f\|_{B_{r,r}^{1-\frac{3}{q}}}^{p\theta} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq C \left(\int_0^T \|\nabla f\|_{B_{s,p}^{1-\frac{3}{p}}}^{p(1-\theta)} \|\nabla f\|_{W^{1,s}}^{p\theta} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq CT^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{L_T^\infty(B_{s,p}^{2-\frac{3}{p}})}^{1-\theta} \|f\|_{L_T^p(W^{2,s})}^\theta. \end{aligned}$$

□

4. LOCAL EXISTENCE

In this section, we prove existence and uniqueness of strong solution on a short time interval, i.e., the local strong solution in Theorem 2.1. The proof will be divided into several steps, including constructing the approximate solutions by iteration, obtaining the uniform estimates, showing the convergence, consistency and uniqueness.

4.1. Construction of approximate solutions. We initialize the construction of approximate solutions by setting $\rho^0 := \rho_0$, $\mathbf{u}^0 := \mathbf{u}_0$ and $\mathbf{d}^0 := \mathbf{d}_0$. Given $(\rho^n, \mathbf{u}^n, P^n, \mathbf{d}^n)$, Proposition 3.1, Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.2 enable us to define respectively $\rho^{n+1}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ as the (global) solution of the transport equation

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho^{n+1} + \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \rho^{n+1} = 0, \\ \rho^{n+1}|_{t=0} = \rho_0, \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

$\mathbf{d}^{n+1}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ as the (global) solution of

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \mathbf{d}^{n+1} - \Delta \mathbf{d}^{n+1} = -\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n + |\nabla \mathbf{d}^n|^2 \mathbf{d}^n, \\ \mathbf{d}^{n+1}|_{t=0} = \mathbf{d}_0, \quad \partial_\nu \mathbf{d}^{n+1}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

and $((\mathbf{u}^{n+1}(\mathbf{x}, t), P^{n+1}(\mathbf{x}, t)))$ as the (global) solution of

$$\begin{cases} \rho^{n+1} \partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \Delta \mathbf{u}^{n+1} + \nabla P^{n+1} = -\rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^n - \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^n)^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}^n), \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^{n+1} = 0, \quad \int_\Omega P^{n+1} d\mathbf{x} = 0, \\ \mathbf{u}^{n+1}|_{t=0} = \mathbf{u}_0, \quad \mathbf{u}^{n+1}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

An argument by induction yields a sequence $\{(\rho^n, \mathbf{u}^n, P^n, \mathbf{d}^n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset M_T^{p,q,r}$ for all $T > 0$.

4.2. Uniform estimate for some small fixed time T_* . We aim at finding a positive time T_* independent of n for which $\{(\rho^n, \mathbf{u}^n, P^n, \mathbf{d}^n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is uniformly bounded in the space $M_{T_*}^{p,q,r}$. Applying Proposition 3.1 to (4.1), we get

$$\|\rho^{n+1}(t)\|_{W^{1,r}} \leq e^{\int_0^t \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n(\tau)\|_{L^\infty} d\tau} \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}}. \quad (4.4)$$

and

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in \Omega} \rho^{n+1}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \check{\rho} := \min_{\mathbf{x} \in \Omega} \rho_0(\mathbf{x}) \quad \text{and} \quad \max_{\mathbf{x} \in \Omega} \rho^{n+1}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \hat{\rho} := \max_{\mathbf{x} \in \Omega} \rho_0(\mathbf{x}). \quad (4.5)$$

Since $\partial_t \rho^{n+1} = -\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \rho^{n+1}$, then by Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\partial_t \rho^{n+1} \in L_{\text{loc}}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+; L^s(\Omega))$$

with $s = \frac{qr}{q+r}$ ($s = q$ if $r = \infty$), and for $t \geq 0$,

$$\|\partial_t \rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \leq \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)}. \quad (4.6)$$

In order to apply Theorem 3.2 to (4.3), we need to prove for some $\beta \in (0, 1]$, $\rho^{n+1} \in C^\beta([0, T]; L^\infty(\Omega))$. Actually, noticing that by interpolation between $L^\infty(0, T; W^{1,r}(\Omega))$ and $W^{1,\infty}(0, T; L^s(\Omega))$, ρ^{n+1} belongs to $C^\beta([0, T]; L^\infty(\Omega))$ whenever $\beta \in (0, \frac{1-\frac{3}{r}}{1+\frac{3}{q}})$ and it holds that

$$\|\rho^{n+1}\|_{C_t^\beta(L^\infty)} \leq C \left(\|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})} + \|\partial_t \rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \right). \quad (4.7)$$

Here we have used Young's inequality.

Hence, applying Theorem 3.2 to (4.3) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}(t)\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|P^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{1,q})} \\ & \leq C e^{Ct\psi(t)} \left(\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^n + \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^n)^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}^n)\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\psi(t) = \left(1 + \|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})}\right)^{\gamma_0} \left(1 + \|\rho^{n+1}\|_{C_t^\beta(L^\infty)}^{\frac{1}{\beta}}\right)$$

for some positive exponent γ_0 depending only on p, q, r, β , and the constant C depending only on $p, q, r, \rho, \hat{\rho}, \Omega, \beta$. Using (4.6) and (4.7), we get

$$\psi(t) \leq C \left(1 + \|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})}\right)^\sigma \left(1 + \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}},$$

where σ depends only on p, q, r and β . Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}(t)\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|P^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{1,q})} \\ & \leq C e^{Ct(1+\|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})})^\sigma (1+\|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)})^{\frac{1}{\beta}}} \left(\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \|\nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^n)^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}^n)\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

Applying Theorem 3.1 to (4.2), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{d}^{n+1}(t)\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + \|\mathbf{d}^{n+1}\|_{\mathcal{W}_{q,p}(0,t)} \\ & \leq C \left(\|\mathbf{d}_0\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + \|\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n + |\nabla \mathbf{d}^n|^2 \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} U^n(t) := & \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} + \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \\ & + \|\mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} + \|\mathbf{d}^n\|_{\mathcal{W}_{q,p}(0,t)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$U^0 = \|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{d}_0\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}},$$

$$\varrho^n(t) := \|\rho^n\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})} \quad \text{and} \quad \varrho_0 := \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}}.$$

Hence, from (4.4), (4.8) and (4.9), we have the estimates for different cases as follows.

Case 1. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{q} < \frac{1}{p}$, using Lemmas 3.1-3.3, we get,

$$\varrho^{n+1}(t) \leq e^{t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)}} \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}} \leq \varrho_0 e^{Ct^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{p}-\frac{3}{2q}} U^n(t)}, \quad (4.10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}(t)\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|P^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{1,q})} \\ & \leq C e^{Ct(1+\|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})})^\sigma (1+\|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)})^{\frac{1}{\beta}}} \left(\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \right), \\ & \|\mathbf{d}^{n+1}(t)\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + \|\mathbf{d}^{n+1}\|_{\mathcal{W}_{q,p}(0,t)} \\ & \leq C \left(\|\mathbf{d}_0\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} + \|\mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} U^{n+1}(t) & \leq C e^{Ct(1+\varrho^{n+1}(t))^\sigma (1+U^n(t))^{\frac{1}{\beta}}} \left(U^0 + (t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} + t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} + t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}}) (U^n(t))^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} (U^n(t))^3 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

Assuming that t is sufficiently small so that

$$Ct^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{p}-\frac{3}{2q}} U^n(t) \leq \ln 2, \quad (4.12)$$

we get from (4.10) that

$$\varrho^{n+1}(t) \leq 2\varrho_0, \quad (4.13)$$

and from (4.11) that

$$\begin{aligned} U^{n+1}(t) & \leq C e^{2^\sigma C t (1+U^n(t))^{\frac{1}{\beta}} (1+\varrho_0)^\sigma} \left(U^0 + (t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} + t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} + t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}}) (U^n(t))^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} (U^n(t))^3 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Case 2. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p}$, then $B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow W^{1,\infty-}$ with $\infty-$ denoting any positive number large enough (but not ∞), using Lemmas 3.1 and 3.3, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{d}^{n+1}(t)\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + \|\mathbf{d}^{n+1}\|_{\mathcal{W}_{q,p}(0,t)} \\ & \leq C \left(\|\mathbf{d}_0\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^{q+})} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^{\infty-})} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^{q+})} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^{\infty-})} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$U^{n+1}(t) \leq C e^{Ct(1+\varrho^{n+1}(t))^\sigma} (1+U^n(t))^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \left(U^0 + (t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} + t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} + t^{\frac{1}{p}})(U^n(t))^2 + t^{\frac{1}{p}}(U^n(t))^3 \right).$$

Assuming that t is sufficiently small as that is in (4.12), we get (4.13) and

$$U^{n+1}(t) \leq C e^{2^\sigma C t (1+U^n(t))^{\frac{1}{\beta}(1+\varrho_0)^\sigma}} \left(U^0 + (t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} + t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} + t^{\frac{1}{p}})(U^n(t))^2 + t^{\frac{1}{p}}(U^n(t))^3 \right). \quad (4.14)$$

Case 3. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{q} > \frac{1}{p} > \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q}$, then $B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow W^{1,\infty}$, using Lemmas 3.1 and 3.3, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{d}^{n+1}(t)\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + \|\mathbf{d}^{n+1}\|_{\mathcal{W}_{q,p}(0,t)} \\ & \leq C \left(\|\mathbf{d}_0\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and again, by choosing t sufficiently small as that is in (4.12), (4.13) and (4.14) follow.

Case 4. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q} = \frac{1}{p}$, then $D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p} \hookrightarrow W^{1,\infty-}$ and $B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow W^{1,\infty}$, using Lemma 3.3, we get,

$$\varrho^{n+1}(t) \leq \varrho_0 e^{C t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} U^n(t)}, \quad (4.15)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}(t)\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|P^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{1,q})} \\ & \leq C e^{C t (1+\|\varrho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})})^\sigma} (1+\|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)})^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \left(\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^{q+})} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^{\infty-})} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\triangle \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$U^{n+1}(t) \leq C e^{C t (1+\varrho^{n+1}(t))^\sigma} (1+U^n(t))^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \left(U^0 + (t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} + 2t^{\frac{1}{p}})(U^n(t))^2 + t^{\frac{1}{p}}(U^n(t))^3 \right). \quad (4.16)$$

Assuming that t is sufficiently small so that

$$C t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} U^n(t) \leq \ln 2, \quad (4.17)$$

we get from (4.15) that (4.13) holds and

$$U^{n+1}(t) \leq C e^{2^\sigma C t (1+U^n(t))^{\frac{1}{\beta}(1+\varrho_0)^\sigma}} \left(U^0 + (t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} + 2t^{\frac{1}{p}})(U^n(t))^2 + t^{\frac{1}{p}}(U^n(t))^3 \right). \quad (4.18)$$

Case 5. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q} > \frac{1}{p} > \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{q}$, then $D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p} \hookrightarrow W^{1,\infty}$ and $B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow W^{1,\infty}$, using Lemma 3.3, we get,

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}(t)\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|P^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{1,q})} \\ & \leq C e^{Ct(1+\|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})})^\sigma (1+\|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)})^{\frac{1}{\beta}}} \left(\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and (4.16) follows. Moreover, by choosing t sufficiently small as in (4.17), (4.13) and (4.18) follow.

Case 6. $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p}$, then $D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p} \hookrightarrow W^{1,\infty}$ and $B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow W^{2,\infty-}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}(t)\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|P^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{1,q})} \\ & \leq C e^{Ct(1+\|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})})^\sigma (1+\|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)})^{\frac{1}{\beta}}} \left(\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^{q+})} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty-)} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$U^{n+1}(t) \leq C e^{Ct(1+\varrho^{n+1}(t))^\sigma (1+U^n(t))^{\frac{1}{\beta}}} \left(U^0 + 3t^{\frac{1}{p}} (U^n(t))^2 + t^{\frac{1}{p}} (U^n(t))^3 \right). \quad (4.19)$$

Assuming that t is sufficiently small as in (4.17), we get (4.13) and

$$U^{n+1}(t) \leq C e^{2^\sigma C t (1+U^n(t))^{\frac{1}{\beta}} (1+\varrho_0)^\sigma} \left(U^0 + 3t^{\frac{1}{p}} (U^n(t))^2 + t^{\frac{1}{p}} (U^n(t))^3 \right). \quad (4.20)$$

Case 7. $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{q} > \frac{1}{p}$, then $D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p} \hookrightarrow W^{1,\infty}$ and $B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow W^{2,\infty}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}(t)\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|P^{n+1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{1,q})} \\ & \leq C e^{Ct(1+\|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})})^\sigma (1+\|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)})^{\frac{1}{\beta}}} \left(\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \right), \end{aligned}$$

and (4.19) follows. Assuming that t is sufficiently small as in (4.17), then (4.13) and (4.20) hold.

Hence, for Cases 1, 2, and 3, if we assume that $U^n(t) \leq 4CU^0$ on $[0, T_*]$ with

$$\begin{aligned} T_* = \min \left\{ \left(\frac{\ln 2}{4C^2 U^0} \right)^{\frac{3pq-2q-3p}{2pq}}, \frac{\ln 2}{2^\sigma C (1+\varrho_0)^\sigma (1+4CU^0)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}}, \right. \\ \left. \left(\frac{1}{16C^2 U^0 (3+4CU^0)} \right)^{\frac{3q}{q-3}} \right\} \leq 1 \end{aligned} \quad (4.21)$$

or

$$1 < T_* = \min \left\{ \left(\frac{\ln 2}{4C^2U^0} \right)^{\frac{3pq-2q-3p}{2pq}}, \frac{\ln 2}{2^\sigma C(1+\varrho_0)^\sigma (1+4CU^0)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}}, \left(\frac{1}{16C^2U^0(3+4CU^0)} \right)^{\max\{p, \frac{3q}{2q-3}\}} \right\}, \quad (4.22)$$

and, for Cases 4, 5, 6, and 7, if we assume that $U^n(t) \leq 4CU^0$ on $[0, T_*]$ with

$$T_* = \min \left\{ \left(\frac{\ln 2}{4C^2U^0} \right)^{\frac{p}{p-1}}, \frac{\ln 2}{2^\sigma C(1+\varrho_0)^\sigma (1+4CU^0)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}}, \left(\frac{1}{16C^2U^0(3+4CU^0)} \right)^{\max\{p, \frac{3q}{q-3}\}} \right\} \leq 1 \quad (4.23)$$

or

$$1 < T_* = \min \left\{ \left(\frac{\ln 2}{4C^2U^0} \right)^{\frac{p}{p-1}}, \frac{\ln 2}{2^\sigma C(1+\varrho_0)^\sigma (1+4CU^0)^{\frac{1}{\beta}}}, \left(\frac{1}{16C^2U^0(3+4CU^0)} \right)^p \right\}, \quad (4.24)$$

then a direct computation yields

$$U^{n+1}(t) \leq 4CU^0 \quad \text{on } [0, T_*].$$

Coming back to (4.10), we conclude that the sequence $\{(\rho^n, \mathbf{u}^n, P^n, \mathbf{d}^n)\}$ is uniformly bounded in $M_{T_*}^{p,q,r}$. More precisely, we have proved the following estimates:

Lemma 4.1. *For all $t \in [0, T_*]$ with T_* satisfying (4.21) or (4.22) for Cases 1-3, and (4.23) or (4.24) for Cases 4-7,*

$$\varrho^n(t) \leq 2\varrho_0 \quad \text{and} \quad U^n(t) \leq 4CU^0. \quad (4.25)$$

4.3. Convergence of the approximate sequence.

Lemma 4.2. *There exists T_0 such that $\{(\rho^n, \mathbf{u}^n, P^n, \mathbf{d}^n)\}_{n=1}^\infty$ is a Cauchy sequence in $M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}$ and thus converges.*

Proof. Let

$$\bar{\rho}^n := \rho^{n+1} - \rho^n, \quad \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n := \mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \mathbf{u}^n, \quad \bar{P}^n := P^{n+1} - P^n, \quad \bar{\mathbf{d}}^n := \mathbf{d}^{n+1} - \mathbf{d}^n.$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}^n(t) := & \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p})} + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^n\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,s})} + \|\partial_t \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \\ & + \|\nabla \bar{P}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} + \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} + \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}^n\|_{W_{s,p}(0,t)}. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to verify that $(\bar{\rho}^n, \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n, \bar{P}^n, \bar{\mathbf{d}}^n)$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \bar{\rho}^n + \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \bar{\rho}^n = -\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \bar{\rho}^n, \\ \rho^{n+1} \partial_t \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n - \Delta \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n + \nabla \bar{P}^n = -\bar{\rho}^n (\partial_t \mathbf{u}^n + \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^n) - \rho^n (\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} + \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^{n-1}) \\ \quad - \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}^n) - \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^{n-1})^\top \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}), \\ \partial_t \bar{\mathbf{d}}^n - \Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}}^n = -\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{u}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}^n|^2 \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1} \\ \quad + ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^n + \nabla \mathbf{d}^{n-1}) : \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}) \mathbf{d}^{n-1}, \\ \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n = 0, \quad \int_{\Omega} \bar{P}^n d\mathbf{x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

with the initial-boundary conditions:

$$(\bar{\rho}^n, \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n, \bar{\mathbf{d}}^n)|_{t=0} = (0, 0, 0),$$

$$(\bar{\mathbf{u}}^n, \partial_\nu \bar{\mathbf{d}}^n)|_{\partial\Omega} = (0, 0).$$

Applying Theorem 3.1 to

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \bar{\mathbf{d}}^n - \Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}}^n = -\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{u}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}^n|^2 \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1} \\ \quad + ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^n + \nabla \mathbf{d}^{n-1}) : \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}) \mathbf{d}^{n-1}, \\ \bar{\mathbf{d}}^n|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \partial_\nu \bar{\mathbf{d}}^n|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \end{cases}$$

and applying Theorem 3.2 to

$$\begin{cases} \rho^{n+1} \partial_t \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n - \Delta \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n + \nabla \bar{P}^n = -\bar{\rho}^n (\partial_t \mathbf{u}^n + \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^n) - \rho^n (\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} + \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^{n-1}) \\ \quad - \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}^n) - \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^{n-1})^\top \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}), \\ \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n = 0, \quad \int_{\Omega} \bar{P}^n d\mathbf{x} = 0, \\ \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \bar{\mathbf{u}}^n|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \end{cases}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}^n(t) &\leq C \left(\|\bar{\rho}^n (\partial_t \mathbf{u}^n + \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^n)\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} + \|\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} + \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \right. \\ &\quad + \|\nabla \cdot ((\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}^n) + \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^{n-1})^\top \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1})\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \\ &\quad + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n + \mathbf{u}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \\ &\quad \left. + \| |\nabla \mathbf{d}^n|^2 \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1} + ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^n + \nabla \mathbf{d}^{n-1}) : \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}) \mathbf{d}^{n-1} \|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \right) \\ &\leq C \left(\|\bar{\rho}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} (\|\partial_t \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)}) \right. \\ &\quad + \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \\ &\quad + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} + \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \\ &\quad + \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} \\ &\quad + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} + \|\mathbf{u}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} \\ &\quad + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \\ &\quad \left. + \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} (\|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)}) \|\mathbf{d}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Note that if $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q} < \frac{1}{p}$, using Young's inequality, Lemma 3.1 yields

$$\|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} \leq C t^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q}} \left(\|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})}^{1-\theta} + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,s})}^\theta \right).$$

If $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q} > \frac{1}{p}$, we have $D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p} \hookrightarrow W^{1,r}$ so that the above inequality holds with the power of t replaced by $t^{\frac{1}{p}}$. As for $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q} = \frac{1}{p}$, since

$$\|\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \leq \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^{q+})} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^{r-})}$$

and $D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p} \hookrightarrow L^{q+}$, $D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p} \hookrightarrow W^{1,r-}$ with $q+$ (resp. $r-$) slightly greater (resp. smaller) than q (resp. r), we still have

$$\|\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \leq t^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})}.$$

The other terms such as $\|\Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)}$, $\|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)}$ and $\|\Delta \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_t^p(L^r)}$ may be handled via the similar technique by using the Besov space $B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}$.

To simplify the presentation, assume from now that $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{q} < \frac{1}{p}$ so that Lemmas 3.1-3.3 can be applied. Otherwise, according to the arguments above, we would get $t^{\frac{1}{p}}$ instead of $t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}}$, $t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}}$, or $t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}}$ below once their exponents are greater than or equal to $\frac{1}{p}$.

Hence, for all $t \in [0, T_*]$, taking advantage of (4.25), the embedding

$$B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow W^{1,s} \text{ as } s = \frac{qr}{q+r} > \frac{3}{2}$$

and Lemmas 3.1-3.3, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}^n(t) &\leq C \left(\|\bar{\rho}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} + \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} + t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} + \|\Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} \right. \\ &\quad + t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} + t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} + \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} \\ &\quad \left. + t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} + t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \right) \\ &\leq C \left(\|\bar{\rho}^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} + (t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} + t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} + t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}}) \bar{U}^{n-1}(t) \right). \end{aligned} \tag{4.26}$$

Moreover, multiplying

$$\partial_t \bar{\rho}^n + \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \bar{\rho}^n = -\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \bar{\rho}^n$$

by $|\bar{\rho}^n|^{r-2} \bar{\rho}^n$ and integrating over Ω , using $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^n = 0$ and the zero boundary condition, by Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dt} \|\bar{\rho}^n\|_{L^r}^r &= -\frac{1}{r} \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla (|\bar{\rho}^n|^r) \, d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Omega} |\bar{\rho}^n|^{r-2} \bar{\rho}^n \bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \bar{\rho}^n \, d\mathbf{x} \\ &\leq \|\bar{\rho}^n\|_{L^r}^{r-1} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1} \cdot \nabla \bar{\rho}^n\|_{L^r}. \end{aligned}$$

By Hölder's inequality, (4.25) and the embedding

$$W^{2,s}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^\infty(\Omega) \text{ as } s > \frac{3}{2},$$

we eventually obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\bar{\rho}^n(t)\|_{L^r} &\leq \int_0^t \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}(\tau) \cdot \nabla \rho^n(\tau)\|_{L^r} d\tau \\
&\leq t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}^{n-1}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \|\nabla \rho^n\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} \\
&\leq C t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \bar{U}^{n-1}(t).
\end{aligned} \tag{4.27}$$

Inserting (4.27) into (4.26), we get for $t \in [0, T_*]$,

$$\bar{U}^n(t) \leq C(t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} + t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} + t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} + t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}}) \bar{U}^{n-1}(t).$$

If we choose $T_0 \in (0, T_*)$ such that

$$C(T_0^{1-\frac{1}{p}} + T_0^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} + T_0^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} + T_0^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}}) \leq \frac{1}{2}, \tag{4.28}$$

then $\{(\rho^n, \mathbf{u}^n, P^n, \mathbf{d}^n)\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}$ and thus converges in $M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}$. \square

We remark here that the time of existence T_0 depends (continuously) on the norms of the data, on the bound for the density, on the domain and on the regularity parameters.

4.4. The limit is a solution. Let $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d}) \in M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}$ be the limit of the sequence $\{(\rho^n, \mathbf{u}^n, P^n, \mathbf{d}^n)\}_{n=1}^\infty$ in $M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}$. Passing to the limit in (4.5) and (4.25) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\check{\rho} &\leq \rho(\mathbf{x}, t) \leq \hat{\rho}, \quad (\mathbf{x}, t) \in \Omega \times [0, T_0] \quad \text{and} \quad \rho \in L^\infty(0, T_0; W^{1,r}(\Omega)), \\
\mathbf{u} &\in L^\infty(0, T_0; D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}) \cap L^p(0, T_0; W^{2,q}(\Omega)), \quad \partial_t \mathbf{u} \in L^p(0, T_0; L^q(\Omega)), \\
\mathbf{d} &\in L^\infty(0, T_0; B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}) \cap L^p(0, T_0; W^{3,q}(\Omega)), \quad \partial_t \mathbf{d} \in L^p(0, T_0; L^q(\Omega)), \\
P &\in L^p(0, T_0; W^{1,q}(\Omega)).
\end{aligned}$$

We claim all those nonlinear terms in (4.1) (4.2) (4.3) converge to their corresponding terms in (1.1) almost everywhere in $\Omega \times (0, T_0)$. Indeed, for $\alpha := \frac{rs}{r+s} (= \frac{qr}{2q+r})$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \rho^{n+1} - \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^\alpha)} \\
&\leq \|\mathbf{u}^n - \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\nabla \rho^{n+1}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^r)} + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\nabla \rho^{n+1} - \nabla \rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^r)} \\
&\leq C \left(\varrho_0 \|\mathbf{u}^n - \mathbf{u}\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\rho^{n+1} - \rho\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \right) \\
&\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|\rho^{n+1} \partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \rho \partial_t \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\alpha)} \\
&\leq \|\rho^{n+1}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^r)} \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1} - \partial_t \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^s)} + \|\rho^{n+1} - \rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^r)} \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^s)} \\
&\leq C \left(\varrho_0 \|\mathbf{u}^n - \mathbf{u}\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^s)} \|\rho^{n+1} - \rho\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \right) \\
&\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\rho^{n+1}\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^n - \rho \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\alpha)} \\
& \leq \|\rho^{n+1} - \rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^r)} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} \\
& \quad + \|\rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^\infty)} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_T^\infty(L^s)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n - \nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L_T^p(L^r)} \\
& \quad + \|\rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^\infty)} \|\mathbf{u}^n - \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^r)} \\
& \leq C \|\rho^{n+1} - \rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^r)} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^q)} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_{T_0}^p(W^{2,q})} \\
& \quad + C \|\rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^\infty)} \|\mathbf{u}^n\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}^n - \nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^r)} \\
& \quad + \|\rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^\infty)} \|\mathbf{u}^n - \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^r)} \\
& \leq C \left((U^0)^2 \|\rho^{n+1} - \rho\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} + U^0 T_0^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q}} \|\rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^\infty)} \|\mathbf{u}^n - \mathbf{u}\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + T_0^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q}} \|\rho\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^\infty)} \|\mathbf{u}^n - \mathbf{u}\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \|\mathbf{u}\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \right) \\
& \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,
\end{aligned}$$

due to $\mathbf{u}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{u}$ and $\rho^{n+1} \rightarrow \rho$ in $M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \rho^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \rho \quad \text{in } (L^p(0, T_0; L^\alpha(\Omega)))^3; \\
& \rho^{n+1} \partial_t \mathbf{u}^{n+1} \rightarrow \rho \partial_t \mathbf{u} \quad \text{in } (L^p(0, T_0; L^\alpha(\Omega)))^3; \\
& \rho^{n+1} \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}^n \rightarrow \rho \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \quad \text{in } (L^p(0, T_0; L^\alpha(\Omega)))^3.
\end{aligned}$$

Meanwhile,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^s)} \\
& \leq \|\mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} \\
& \leq C \left(U^0 \|\mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d}\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d}\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \right) \\
& \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^n)^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}^n) - \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d})\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\alpha)} \\
& = \left\| \frac{1}{2} \nabla ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^n + \nabla \mathbf{d}) : (\nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d})) + (\nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \Delta \mathbf{d}^n + (\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top (\Delta \mathbf{d}^n - \Delta \mathbf{d}) \right\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\alpha)} \\
& \leq C \left(\|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^n + \Delta \mathbf{d}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^r)} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n + \nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^n - \Delta \mathbf{d}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^r)} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^n\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^r)} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}^n - \Delta \mathbf{d}\|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^r)} \right) \\
& \leq C T_0^{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{q}} (U^0 + \|\mathbf{d}\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}}) \|\mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d}\|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \\
& \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \nabla \mathbf{u}^n \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d} \quad \text{in } (L^p(0, T_0; L^s(\Omega)))^3; \\
& \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}^n)^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}^n) \rightarrow \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}) \quad \text{in } (L^p(0, T_0; L^\alpha(\Omega)))^3.
\end{aligned}$$

If $s > 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \| |\nabla \mathbf{d}^n|^2 \mathbf{d}^n - |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^{\frac{q}{3}})} \\
& \leq \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^q)} \left(\| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^{\frac{q}{2}})} + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^{\frac{q}{2}})} \right) \\
& \quad + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^\infty)} \| \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^q)} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^{\frac{q}{2}})} \\
& \leq C \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^q)} \left(\| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^p(W^{1,q})} \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(W^{1,s})} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \right) \\
& \quad + C \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(W^{1,s})} \| \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^r)} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \\
& \leq CU^0 \left(U^0 + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \right) \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} + CT_0^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q}} \| \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}}^2 \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \\
& \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

If $\frac{3}{2} < s < 3$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \| |\nabla \mathbf{d}^n|^2 \mathbf{d}^n - |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^{\frac{q}{3}})} \\
& \leq C \left(\| |\nabla \mathbf{d}^n|^2 (\mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d}) \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^{\frac{q}{3}})} + \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n : (\nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d}) \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^{\frac{q}{3}})} \right) \\
& \quad + \| \nabla \mathbf{d} : (\nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d}) \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^{\frac{3s}{6-s}})} \\
& \leq C \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^q)} \left(\| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^{\frac{q}{2}})} + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^{\frac{q}{2}})} \right) \\
& \quad + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^{\frac{3s}{3-s}})} \| \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \\
& \leq C \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^q)} \left(\| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^p(W^{1,q})} \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(W^{2,s})} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \right) \\
& \quad + C \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(W^{1,s})} \| \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(W^{2,s})} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^s)} \\
& \leq CU^0 \left(U^0 + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \right) \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} + C \| \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}}^2 \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,s,r}} \\
& \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

The case $s = 3$ may be handled by noticing that we also have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \| |\nabla \mathbf{d}^n|^2 \mathbf{d}^n - |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^{\frac{q}{3}})} \\
& \leq \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^q)} \left(\| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^{\frac{q}{2}})} + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^{\frac{q}{2}})} \right) \\
& \quad + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^{\frac{3q}{9-q}})} \| \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(L^\infty)} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^3)} \\
& \leq C \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^q)} \left(\| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n \|_{L_{T_0}^p(W^{1,q})} \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^3)} + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(W^{2,3})} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^3)} \right) \\
& \quad + C \| \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(W^{1,3})} \| \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^p(W^{2,3})} \| \nabla \mathbf{d}^n - \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L_{T_0}^\infty(L^3)} \\
& \leq CU^0 \left(U^0 + \| \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,3,r}} \right) \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,3,r}} + C \| \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,3,r}}^2 \| \mathbf{d}^n - \mathbf{d} \|_{M_{T_0}^{p,3,r}} \\
& \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we finally get

$$|\nabla \mathbf{d}^n|^2 \mathbf{d}^n \rightarrow |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d} \quad \text{in } (L^p(0, T_0; L^{\frac{q}{3}}(\Omega)))^3.$$

Thus, passing to the limit in (4.1), (4.2) and (4.3) as $n \rightarrow \infty$, since $L^s(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^\alpha(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^{\frac{q}{3}}(\Omega)$, we conclude that (1.1) holds in $(L^p(0, T_0; L^{\frac{q}{3}}(\Omega)))^3$ and therefore almost everywhere in $\Omega \times (0, T_0)$.

Multiply the \mathbf{d} -system (1.1c) by \mathbf{d} , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{2} \partial_t (|\mathbf{d}|^2) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (|\mathbf{d}|^2) = \Delta \mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 |\mathbf{d}|^2.$$

Since

$$\Delta (|\mathbf{d}|^2) = 2|\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 + 2\mathbf{d} \cdot (\Delta \mathbf{d}),$$

then it follows that

$$\frac{1}{2} \partial_t (|\mathbf{d}|^2) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (|\mathbf{d}|^2) = \frac{1}{2} \Delta (|\mathbf{d}|^2) - |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 |\mathbf{d}|^2.$$

Therefore, it is easy to deduce that

$$\partial_t (|\mathbf{d}|^2 - 1) - \Delta (|\mathbf{d}|^2 - 1) + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (|\mathbf{d}|^2 - 1) - 2|\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 (|\mathbf{d}|^2 - 1) = 0. \quad (4.29)$$

Multiplying (4.29) by $(|\mathbf{d}|^2 - 1)$ and then integrating over Ω , using (1.1d) and (1.3), we get the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (|\mathbf{d}|^2 - 1)^2 \, d\mathbf{x} & \leq 4 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 (|\mathbf{d}|^2 - 1)^2 \, d\mathbf{x} \\
& \leq 4 \| \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L^\infty}^2 \int_{\Omega} (|\mathbf{d}|^2 - 1)^2 \, d\mathbf{x}.
\end{aligned} \quad (4.30)$$

Remark that interpolation between $L^\infty(0, T_0; W^{1,q}(\Omega))$ and $L^p(0, T_0; W^{3,q}(\Omega))$ shows that for some positive $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$, \mathbf{d} belongs to $L^2(0, T_0; H^{2+\alpha}(\Omega))$ and that $\| \nabla \mathbf{d} \|_{L^\infty}^2 \in L^1(0, T_0)$. Notice that

$$\int_{\Omega} (|\mathbf{d}|^2 - 1)^2 \, d\mathbf{x} = 0, \quad \text{at time } t = 0.$$

Thus, using (4.30) together with Grönwall's inequality, it yields $|\mathbf{d}| = 1$ in $\Omega \times (0, T_0)$.

4.5. Uniqueness and continuity. Let $(\rho_1, \mathbf{u}_1, P_1, \mathbf{d}_1)$ and $(\rho_2, \mathbf{u}_2, P_2, \mathbf{d}_2)$ be two solutions to (1.1) with the initial-boundary conditions (1.2) (1.3). Denote

$$\bar{\rho} = \rho_1 - \rho_2, \quad \bar{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2, \quad \bar{P} = P_1 - P_2, \quad \bar{\mathbf{d}} = \mathbf{d}_1 - \mathbf{d}_2.$$

Note that the quadruplet $(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\mathbf{u}}, \bar{P}, \bar{\mathbf{d}})$ satisfies the following system:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \bar{\rho} + \mathbf{u}_1 \cdot \nabla \bar{\rho} = -\bar{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \rho_2, \\ \rho_1 \partial_t \bar{\mathbf{u}} - \Delta \bar{\mathbf{u}} + \nabla \bar{P} = -\bar{\rho}(\partial_t \mathbf{u}_2 + \mathbf{u}_1 \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}_1) - \rho_2(\bar{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{u}_2 \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}) \\ \quad - \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}_1)^\top \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}) - \nabla \cdot ((\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}_2), \\ \partial_t \bar{\mathbf{d}} - \Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}} = -\mathbf{u}_1 \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}} - \bar{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}_2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d}_1|^2 \bar{\mathbf{d}} + ((\nabla \mathbf{d}_1 + \nabla \mathbf{d}_2) : \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}) \mathbf{d}_2, \\ \nabla \cdot \bar{\mathbf{u}} = 0, \quad \int_\Omega \bar{P} \, d\mathbf{x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

with the initial-boundary conditions:

$$(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\mathbf{u}}, \bar{\mathbf{d}})|_{t=0} = (0, 0, 0), \quad (\bar{\mathbf{u}}, \partial_\nu \bar{\mathbf{d}})|_{\partial\Omega} = (0, 0).$$

Using the same argument for $\bar{\rho}^n$ in Subsection 4.3, for all $t \in [0, T_0]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{\rho}(t)\|_{L^r} &\leq \int_0^t \|\nabla \rho_2(\tau)\|_{L^r} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}(\tau)\|_{L^\infty} d\tau \\ &\leq t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|\nabla \rho_2\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \\ &\leq C t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|\rho_2\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,s})}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.31}$$

On the one hand, since $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in L^\infty(0, T_0; W^{1,r}(\Omega)) \cap W^{1,\infty}(0, T_0; L^s(\Omega))$ implies that $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in C^\beta([0, T_0]; L^\infty(\Omega))$ whenever $\beta \in (0, \frac{1-\frac{3}{r}}{1+\frac{3}{q}})$, then Theorem 3.2 yields, for some constant C depending on $T_0, p, q, r, \check{\rho}, \hat{\rho}, \Omega, \beta$ and on the norm of ρ_1 in $L^\infty(0, T_0; W^{1,r}(\Omega)) \cap C^\beta(0, T_0; L^\infty(\Omega))$, and for all $t \in [0, T_0]$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\bar{\mathbf{u}}(t)\|_{D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}} + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,s})} + \|\partial_t \bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} + \|\bar{P}\|_{L_t^p(W^{1,s})} \\ &\leq C \left(\|\bar{\rho}(\partial_t \mathbf{u}_2 + \mathbf{u}_1 \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}_1)\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} + \|\rho_2 \bar{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} + \|\rho_2 \mathbf{u}_2 \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \|\nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d}_1)^\top \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}})\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} + \|\nabla \cdot ((\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d}_2)\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \right) \\ &\leq C \left(\|\bar{\rho}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} (\|\partial_t \mathbf{u}_2\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|\mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)}) + \|\nabla \mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \right. \\ &\quad + \|\mathbf{u}_2\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} + \|\Delta \mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \\ &\quad \left. + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} + \|\Delta \mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \right) \\ &\leq C \left(\|\bar{\rho}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} (\|\partial_t \mathbf{u}_2\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|\mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} \|\mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})}) + \|\mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \right. \\ &\quad + \|\mathbf{u}_2\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} + (\|\mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} + \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})}) \|\Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} \\ &\quad \left. + (\|\mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^p(W^{3,q})} + \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^p(W^{3,q})}) \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{4.32}$$

On the other hand, Theorem 3.1 yields, for some constant C independent of T_0 ,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}(t)\|_{B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{\mathcal{W}_{s,p}(0,t)} \\
& \leq C \left(\left\| -\mathbf{u}_1 \cdot \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}} - \bar{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}_2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d}_1|^2 \bar{\mathbf{d}} + ((\nabla \mathbf{d}_1 + \nabla \mathbf{d}_2) : \nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}) \mathbf{d}_2 \right\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \right) \\
& \leq C \left(\|\mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \right. \\
& \quad + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} \\
& \quad + \left. (\|\nabla \mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)}) \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^\infty(L^\infty)} \right) \quad (4.33) \\
& \leq C \left(\|\mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{Aq}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} + \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \right. \\
& \quad + \|\mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} \|\mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} \\
& \quad + \left. \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} (\|\mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})}) \|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

We remark here that Hölder's inequality and the embedding $W^{1,q}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^\infty(\Omega)$ ($q > 3$) have been employed repeatedly in both (4.32) and (4.33).

Lemmas 3.1-3.3 yield, by use of Young's inequality,

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} & \leq Ct^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} \left(\|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{As}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,s})} \right), \\
\|\nabla \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} & \leq Ct^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \left(\|\bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} + \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^p(W^{3,s})} \right), \\
\|\Delta \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^p(L^r)} & \leq Ct^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \left(\|\bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} + \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^p(W^{3,s})} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned}
X(t) & := \|\bar{\rho}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{As}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,s})} + \|\partial_t \bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \\
& \quad + \|\nabla \bar{P}\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} + \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} + \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{\mathcal{W}_{s,p}(0,t)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, combining (4.31)-(4.33) and $B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})} \hookrightarrow W^{1,s}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^r(\Omega)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
X(t) & \leq C \left\{ t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \|\rho_2\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})} (1 + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}_2\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|\mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{Aq}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} \|\mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})}) \right. \\
& \quad + t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} \|\mathbf{u}_2\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{Aq}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} + t^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \|\mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{Aq}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} + \|\mathbf{u}_1\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} \\
& \quad + t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}} \left(\|\mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} + \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} \right) + \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} \\
& \quad + \|\mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^p(W^{3,q})} + \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^p(W^{3,q})} + \|\mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} \|\mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} \\
& \quad + \left. \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} (\|\mathbf{d}_1\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\mathbf{d}_2\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})}) \right\} X(t).
\end{aligned}$$

Now, choosing η so small that the term between brackets is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ for $t = \eta$ enables us to conclude that $X \equiv 0$ on $[0, \eta]$. As the constant C does not depend on η , a standard induction argument yields the uniqueness on $[0, T_0]$.

Finally, as ρ satisfies a transport equation with data in $W^{1,r}(\Omega)$, \mathbf{u} satisfies

$$\rho \partial_t \mathbf{u} - \Delta \mathbf{u} + \nabla P \in (L^p(0, t; L^q(\Omega)))^3,$$

and \mathbf{d} satisfies

$$\partial_t \mathbf{d} - \Delta \mathbf{d} \in (L^p(0, t; L^q(\Omega)))^3,$$

then, Proposition 3.1, Theorems 3.1-3.2 insure that $\rho \in C([0, T_0]; W^{1,r}(\Omega))$ (if $r \neq \infty$), $\mathbf{u} \in C([0, T_0]; D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p})$ and $\mathbf{d} \in C([0, T_0]; B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})$.

Remark 4.1. Following the argument of uniqueness and continuity, we can also easily prove that if $(\rho_1, \mathbf{u}_1, P_1, \mathbf{d}_1)$ and $(\rho_2, \mathbf{u}_2, P_2, \mathbf{d}_2)$ are solutions to (1.1)-(1.3) with different initial data $(\rho_0^1, \mathbf{u}_0^1, \mathbf{d}_0^1)$ and $(\rho_0^2, \mathbf{u}_0^2, \mathbf{d}_0^2)$, then the following estimate holds true on $[0, T_0]$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\bar{\rho}(t)\|_{L^r} + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}(t)\|_{D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}} + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,s})} + \|\partial_t \bar{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L_t^p(L^s)} \\ & + \|\bar{P}\|_{L_t^p(W^{1,s})} + \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}(t)\|_{B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}\|_{W_{s,p}(0,t)} \\ & \leq C \left(\|\bar{\rho}_0\|_{L^r} + \|\bar{\mathbf{u}}_0\|_{D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}} + \|\bar{\mathbf{d}}_0\|_{B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{\rho}_0 := \rho_0^1 - \rho_0^2$, $\bar{\mathbf{u}}_0 := \mathbf{u}_0^1 - \mathbf{u}_0^2$, $\bar{\mathbf{d}}_0 := \mathbf{d}_0^1 - \mathbf{d}_0^2$. Combining with Theorem 2.1, we conclude that for small enough T , the map $(\rho_0, \mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{d}_0) \rightarrow (\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ is Lipschitz continuous from bounded sets of $W^{1,r} \times D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p} \times B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}$ to

$$\begin{aligned} & C([0, T]; L^r(\Omega)) \times \left(C([0, T]; D_{A_s}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}) \cap (W^{1,p}(0, T; L^s(\Omega)))^3 \cap (L^p(0, T; W^{2,s}(\Omega)))^3 \right) \\ & \times L^p(0, T; W^{1,s}(\Omega)) \times \left(C([0, T]; B_{s,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}) \cap (W^{1,p}(0, T; L^s(\Omega)))^3 \cap (L^p(0, T; W^{2,s}(\Omega)))^3 \right). \end{aligned}$$

5. GLOBAL EXISTENCE

In this section, we prove that, if the initial data of velocity and orientation field is sufficiently small in appropriate norms, the local strong solution $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ of (1.1)-(1.3) established in the previous section is indeed global in time.

5.1. Estimates for $\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^2}$ and $\|\mathbf{d}\|_{L^2}$.

Lemma 5.1. *Let Ω, p, q, r be as in Theorem 2.1 and let $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d}) \in M_{T_0}^{p,q,r}$ be a solution to (1.1)-(1.3) on $\Omega \times [0, T_0]$. Then the following inequality holds true for all $t \in [0, T_0]$:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \|(\sqrt{\rho} \mathbf{u})(t)\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}(t)\|_{L^2}^2 \\ & \leq e^{-\frac{2\lambda_1}{\rho} t} (\|\sqrt{\rho_0} \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_0\|_{L^2}^2) \left(1 + \frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t e^{\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where λ_1 stands for the first eigenvalue of the Dirichlet-Laplace operator in Ω .

Proof. Due to the inhomogeneous incompressible character the flows we are dealing with, the natural framework in which we shall work is that of the solenoidal vector field of $L^2(\Omega)^3$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{u} &\in C([0, T_0]; D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}) \cap \left(L^p(0, T_0; W^{2,q}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,q}(\Omega)) \right)^3, \\ \mathbf{d} &\in C([0, T_0]; B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}) \cap \left(L^p(0, T_0; W^{3,q}(\Omega)) \right)^3.\end{aligned}$$

And, since

$$D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p} \hookrightarrow B_{q,p}^{2(1-\frac{1}{p})} \cap X^q,$$

(see Proposition 2.5 in [7]) where

$$X^q = \{\mathbf{z} \in L^q(\Omega)^3 \mid \nabla \cdot \mathbf{z} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \text{ and } \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega\},$$

then, when $1 < p < 2$, by the standard interpolation inequality

$$L^\infty(0, T_0; L^q(\Omega)) \cap L^p(0, T_0; W^{2,q}(\Omega)) \subset L^2(0, T_0; H^{1+\alpha}(\Omega)),$$

where

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1-\theta}{\infty} + \frac{\theta}{p} = \frac{\theta}{p}, \quad \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1+\alpha}{3} = (1-\theta)\frac{1}{q} + \theta\left(\frac{1}{q} - \frac{2}{3}\right),$$

we have

$$\mathbf{u} \in C([0, T_0]; H^\alpha(\Omega)) \cap (L^2(0, T_0; H^{1+\alpha}(\Omega)))^3, \quad (5.1)$$

$$\mathbf{d} \in C([0, T_0]; H^{1+\alpha}(\Omega)) \cap (L^2(0, T_0; H^{2+\alpha}(\Omega)))^3. \quad (5.2)$$

When $2 \leq p < \infty$, (5.1)-(5.2) hold obviously due to $W^{2,q}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow H^2(\Omega)$ as $q > 3$.

Now, ρ is continuous in (t, \mathbf{x}) , $\mathbf{u} \in C([0, T_0]; H^\alpha(\Omega)) \cap (L^2(0, T_0; H^{1+\alpha}(\Omega)))^3$ and $\mathbf{d} \in C([0, T_0]; H^{1+\alpha}(\Omega)) \cap (L^2(0, T_0; H^{2+\alpha}(\Omega)))^3$. This enables us to justify the following computations.

Taking the L^2 scalar product in (1.1b) with \mathbf{u} and performing integration by parts, using the continuity equation (1.1a), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \rho |\mathbf{u}|^2 d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{u}|^2 d\mathbf{x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{u}|^2 \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Omega} \rho \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{u} \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \Delta \mathbf{d}) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \mathbf{u} \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \Delta \mathbf{d}) d\mathbf{x}.\end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

Here we have used the facts

$$\nabla \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{d} \odot \nabla \mathbf{d}) = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{|\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2}{2} \right) + (\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \Delta \mathbf{d},$$

and $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$ in Ω , $\mathbf{u} = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, as well as

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla P \cdot \mathbf{u} d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{|\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2}{2} \right) \cdot \mathbf{u} d\mathbf{x} = 0.$$

Multiplying (1.1b) by $-(\Delta \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d})$ and integrating over Ω , we obtain

$$- \int_{\Omega} \partial_t \mathbf{d} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d} d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}) \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d} d\mathbf{x} = - \int_{\Omega} |\Delta \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d}|^2 d\mathbf{x}.$$

Here we have used the fact that $|\mathbf{d}| = 1$ to get

$$(\partial_t \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}) \cdot |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d} = \frac{1}{2} (|\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \partial_t (|\mathbf{d}|^2) + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla |\mathbf{d}|^2 |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2) = 0.$$

Since $\partial_\nu \mathbf{d} = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, integrating by parts, we have

$$\int_{\Omega} \partial_t \mathbf{d} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d} \, d\mathbf{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x}.$$

Hence we obtain

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega} |\Delta \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d}) \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d} \, d\mathbf{x}. \quad (5.4)$$

By adding (5.3) and (5.4), we eventually get the identity:

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (\rho |\mathbf{u}|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla \mathbf{u}|^2 + |\Delta \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d}|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} = 0. \quad (5.5)$$

Since $\nabla \mathbf{d} \in L^2(0, T_0; H^1(\Omega))$ and $|\mathbf{d}| = 1$, we have

$$\Delta \mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 = 0, \quad (5.6)$$

and then

$$\int_{\Omega} |\Delta \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} |\Delta \mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{d}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x}.$$

Now, by virtue of the Poincaré inequality $\|\nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L^2}^2 \geq \lambda_1 \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^2}^2$, we get

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\|\sqrt{\rho} \mathbf{u}\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L^2}^2) + \frac{\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} \|\sqrt{\rho} \mathbf{u}\|_{L^2}^2 \leq 0,$$

i.e.,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t} \|\sqrt{\rho} \mathbf{u}\|_{L^2}^2 \right) + e^{\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t} \frac{d}{dt} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L^2}^2 \leq 0. \quad (5.7)$$

Integrating (5.7) from 0 to t , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t} (\|(\sqrt{\rho} \mathbf{u})(t)\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}(t)\|_{L^2}^2) \\ & \leq \|\sqrt{\rho_0} \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_0\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} \int_0^t e^{\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} \tau} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}(\tau)\|_{L^2}^2 d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from Grönwall's inequality that

$$e^{\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L^2}^2 \leq (\|\sqrt{\rho_0} \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_0\|_{L^2}^2) \left(1 + \frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t e^{\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t} \right),$$

and furthermore,

$$e^{\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t} (\|\sqrt{\rho} \mathbf{u}\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L^2}^2) \leq (\|\sqrt{\rho_0} \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2}^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_0\|_{L^2}^2) \left(2 + \frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t e^{\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t} - e^{\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t} + \frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t \right).$$

□

Usually, (5.5) is called the basic energy law governing the system (1.1)-(1.3). It reflects the energy dissipation property of the flow of liquid crystals.

5.2. A more explicit lower bound for the existence time. We denote by T^* the maximal existence time for $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ which means $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ cannot be continued beyond T^* into a strong solution of (1.1)-(1.3). Let us first state a continuation criterion:

Lemma 5.2. *Let $\rho_0, \mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{d}_0$ be as in Theorem 2.1 and assume that system (1.1) with the initial-boundary conditions (1.2)-(1.3) has a strong solution on a finite time interval $[0, T^*)$ with*

$$\rho \in L^\infty(0, T^*; W^{1,r}(\Omega)), \quad \inf_{t < T^*, \mathbf{x} \in \Omega} \rho(\mathbf{x}, t) > 0,$$

$$\mathbf{u} \in L^\infty(0, T^*; D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{d} \in L^\infty(0, T^*; B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}).$$

Then $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ can be continued beyond T^ into a strong solution of (1.1)-(1.3).*

Proof. Indeed, a positive lower bound \tilde{T} for the existence time has already been obtained in the proof of Theorem 2.1 (see (4.21)(4.22) and (4.28)) when $(\rho_0, \mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{d}_0)$ remains in a bounded set of

$$W^{1,r} \times D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p} \times B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}$$

with in addition $\inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \Omega} \rho_0(\mathbf{x}) \geq \check{\rho}$ for a fixed $\check{\rho} > 0$. Hence system (1.1) with initial density $\rho(T^* - \frac{\tilde{T}}{2})$, initial velocity $\mathbf{u}(T^* - \frac{\tilde{T}}{2})$ and initial orientation field $\mathbf{d}(T^* - \frac{\tilde{T}}{2})$ has a unique strong solution on $[0, \tilde{T}]$ which provides a continuation of the strong solution beyond T^* . \square

Combining Lemma 5.1 and Lemma 5.2 enables us to get the following result:

Proposition 5.1. *Let $\rho_0, \mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{d}_0$ be as in Theorem 2.1 and let $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ denote the corresponding strong solution of (1.1)-(1.3). Then there exists some constant C depending on $p, q, r, \mu, \lambda, \gamma, \Omega$ and $\check{\rho}$, such that, the maximal existence time T^* for $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ satisfies*

$$T^* \geq \frac{C}{(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^\kappa (U^0)^\iota}$$

for some positive exponents κ and ι depending only on the regularity parameters.

Proof. Fix a $\tilde{T} < T^*$. We aim at proving that if $\tilde{T} \leq C(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{-\kappa} (U^0)^{-\iota}$ for a convenient choice of C, κ and ι then $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ may be bounded in $M_T^{p,q,r}$ by a function depending only on the data. Then Lemma 5.2 will entail Proposition 5.1.

Define

$$\begin{aligned} G(t) := & \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p})} + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\partial_t \mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \\ & + \|\nabla P\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|\mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} + \|\mathbf{d}\|_{W_{q,p}(0,t)}. \end{aligned}$$

According to Theorems 3.1-3.2 and (4.7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} G(t) \leq & C \left(\mathcal{B}_\rho^2(t) (\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p}, p}} + \|\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|\nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d})\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \right. \\ & \left. + \mathcal{C}_\rho(t) \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} + \|\mathbf{d}_0\|_{B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}} + \|\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (5.8)$$

where $C = C(p, q, r, \Omega, \check{\rho}, \hat{\rho})$.

Combining the Gagliardo-Nirenberg-Sobolev inequality and Young's inequality yields, for all $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^q} \leq C(\varepsilon\|\mathbf{u}\|_{W^{2,q}} + \varepsilon^{1-\frac{1}{\theta}}\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^2}) \quad \text{with } \theta = \frac{4q}{7q-6}. \quad (5.9)$$

We note that Lemma 5.1 insures

$$\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^2)} \leq C(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})U^0,$$

then employing Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^2)} \leq t^{\frac{1}{p}}\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^2)} \leq Ct^{\frac{1}{p}}(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})U^0. \quad (5.10)$$

Moreover, We get

$$\|\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \leq \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)}\|\nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \leq Ct^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}}G^2(t), \quad (5.11)$$

$$\|\nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d})\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} \leq C\|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)}\|\Delta \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \leq Ct^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}}G^2(t), \quad (5.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} &\leq \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)}\|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)}\|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \\ &\leq Ct^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}}G^2(t). \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

Here we have used the fact that $|\mathbf{d}| = 1$. Hence plugging (5.9)-(5.13) in (5.8) while taking $\varepsilon = \epsilon \mathcal{C}_\rho^{-1}(t)$ with ϵ suitably small, we get

$$G(t) \leq C\left(\mathcal{B}_\rho^2(t)(U^0 + (t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} + t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}})G^2(t)) + \mathcal{C}_\rho^{\frac{1}{\theta}}(t)t^{\frac{1}{p}}(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})U^0 + U^0 + t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}}G^2(t)\right). \quad (5.14)$$

On the other hand, using the same argument as for ρ^{k+1} in Subsection 4.2, we obtain

$$\|\nabla \rho\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)} \leq \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}}e^{Ct^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{p}-\frac{3}{2q}}G(t)}, \quad (5.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\rho\|_{C_t^\beta(L^\infty)} &\leq C(\|\rho\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})} + \|\partial_t \rho\|_{L_t^\infty(L^s)}) \\ &\leq C(\|\rho\|_{L_t^\infty(W^{1,r})} + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)}\|\nabla \rho\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)}) \\ &\leq C\|\nabla \rho\|_{L_t^\infty(L^r)}(1+G(t)). \end{aligned} \quad (5.16)$$

Then, according to the definitions of $\mathcal{B}_\rho(t)$ and $\mathcal{C}_\rho(t)$ in Theorem 3.7 in [7], using (5.15) and (5.16), we eventually get,

$$\mathcal{B}_\rho(t) \leq Ce^{Ct^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{p}-\frac{3}{2q}}G(t)}(1+\|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\frac{r}{r-3}}, \quad (5.17)$$

$$\mathcal{C}_\rho(t) \leq Ce^{Ct^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{p}-\frac{3}{2q}}G(t)}\left((1+\|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\gamma_1} + (1+\|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\gamma_2}\|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}}^{\frac{1}{\beta}}(1+G(t))^{\frac{1}{\beta}}\right), \quad (5.18)$$

where γ_1 and γ_2 depend only on p, q, r and β .

Plugging (5.17)-(5.18) in (5.14), for some positive exponents δ_1 and δ_2 , we have

$$\begin{aligned} G(t) &\leq Ce^{Ct^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{p}-\frac{3}{2q}}G(t)}(1+\|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\delta_1}\left(U^0(1+t^{\frac{1}{p}}(1+t^{\frac{1}{2}})(1+G(t))^{\delta_2})\right. \\ &\quad \left.+ (t^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2q}} + t^{\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{q}})G^2(t)\right). \end{aligned}$$

Assume that \tilde{T} has been chosen such that

$$G(\tilde{T}) \leq 8C(1+\|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\delta_1}U^0. \quad (5.19)$$

This is possible because of the continuity of the function $t \mapsto G(t)$. Noticing that $G(t)$ is increasing in t , then a standard induction argument shows (5.19) is satisfied at time $t \leq \tilde{T}$ with a strict inequality whenever the following three inequalities are satisfied:

$$\begin{aligned} 8C^2(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\delta_1} U^0 t^{\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{p} - \frac{3}{2q}} &< \ln 2, \\ (1 + 8C(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\delta_1} U^0)^{\delta_2} t^{\frac{1}{p}} (1 + t^{\frac{1}{2}}) &\leq 1, \\ 64C^2(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{2\delta_1} U^0 (t^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2q}} + t^{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{q}}) &\leq 2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence Lemma 5.2 enables us to continue the solution $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ beyond \tilde{T} .

The proof of Proposition 5.1 is complete. \square

5.3. The case of a small initial velocity and orientation field. Proposition 5.1 insures that the existence time of a strong solution for (1.1)-(1.3) goes infinity (for fixed initial density) when \mathbf{u}_0 (resp. \mathbf{d}_0) tends to 0 in $D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p}$ (resp. $B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})}$). We now aim at stating that the system has indeed a global strong solution if \mathbf{u}_0 and \mathbf{d}_0 are suitably small. This will give Theorem 2.2.

Let $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$ be the strong solution given by Theorem 2.1. For any $\zeta \geq 0$, define

$$G_{0,2,\zeta}(t) := (\|\sqrt{\rho_0}\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}_0\|_{L^2}) \left(1 + (2\zeta t)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\zeta t}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad G_{0,2} := G_{0,2,0}(t).$$

By Lemma 5.1, for $t < T^*$, we have

$$\|\sqrt{\rho}\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^2)} \leq CG_{0,2} t^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \quad (5.20)$$

and

$$\|(\sqrt{\rho}\mathbf{u})(t)\|_{L^2} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}(t)\|_{L^2} \leq Ce^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\rho}t} G_{0,2,\frac{\lambda_1}{\rho}}(t).$$

Hence, starting from (5.8), using (5.9), (5.20) and the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} &\leq \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \\ &\leq C \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} \leq CG^2(t), \\ \|\nabla \cdot ((\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \nabla \mathbf{d})\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} &\leq C \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\Delta \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \\ &\leq C \|\mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} \|\mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(W^{3,q})} \leq CG^2(t), \\ \|- \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(L^q)} &\leq \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^\infty(L^q)} \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(L^\infty)} \\ &\leq C \left(\|\mathbf{u}\|_{L_t^\infty(D_{A_q}^{1-\frac{1}{p},p})} \|\mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} + \|\mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^\infty(B_{q,p}^{3(1-\frac{1}{p})})} \|\mathbf{d}\|_{L_t^p(W^{2,q})} \right) \leq CG^2(t), \end{aligned}$$

we end up with

$$G(t) \leq C \left((1 + \mathcal{B}_\rho^2(t)) (U^0 + G^2(t)) + \mathcal{C}_\rho^{\frac{1}{\rho}}(t) G_{0,2} t^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{2\lambda_1}{\hat{\rho}} t\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \right).$$

Once again, the bounds for $\mathcal{B}_\rho(t)$ and $\mathcal{C}_\rho(t)$ will follow from (5.17) and (5.18). However, in contrast with the previous section, we are going to take advantage of Lemma 5.1 to

avoid the appearance of the factor $t^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{p}-\frac{3}{2q}}$. Indeed, since $(L^2(\Omega), W^{2,q}(\Omega))_{\vartheta} \hookrightarrow W^{1,\infty}(\Omega)$ with $\vartheta = \frac{5q}{7q-6}$, then it follows from Hölder's inequality that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \|\nabla \mathbf{u}(\tau)\|_{L^\infty} d\tau &\leq C \int_0^t \|\mathbf{u}(\tau)\|_{L^2}^{1-\vartheta} \|\mathbf{u}(\tau)\|_{W^{2,q}}^{\vartheta} d\tau \\ &\leq C \int_0^t (e^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\rho}\tau} G_{0,2,\frac{\lambda_1}{\rho}}(\tau))^{1-\vartheta} \|\mathbf{u}(\tau)\|_{W^{2,q}}^{\vartheta} d\tau \\ &\leq C G_{0,2,\frac{\lambda_1}{\rho}}^{1-\vartheta}(t) G^{\vartheta}(t). \end{aligned}$$

Now, bounding $\mathcal{B}_\rho(t)$ and $\mathcal{C}_\rho(t)$ may be done by mimicking the proof of Proposition 5.1 and we eventually conclude that

$$G(t) \leq C e^{C G_{0,2,\frac{\lambda_1}{\rho}}^{1-\vartheta}(t) G^{\vartheta}(t)} (1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\delta_3} \left(U^0 (1 + t^{\frac{1}{p}} (1 + t^{\frac{1}{2}}) (1 + G(t))^{\delta_4}) + G^2(t) \right) \quad (5.21)$$

for some positive exponents δ_3 and δ_4 depending only on p, q, r .

Fix a positive \bar{T} and assume that

$$G(t) \leq 8C(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\delta_3} U^0, \quad t \in [0, \bar{T}]. \quad (5.22)$$

If the data are so small that

$$C G_{0,2,\frac{\lambda_1}{\rho}}^{1-\vartheta}(\bar{T}) (8C(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\delta_3} U^0)^{\vartheta} \leq \ln 2,$$

then (5.21) implies

$$G(t) \leq 2C(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\delta_3} \left(U^0 (1 + t^{\frac{1}{p}} (1 + t^{\frac{1}{2}}) (1 + G(t))^{\delta_4}) + G^2(t) \right).$$

Now, if in addition

$$64C^2(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{2\delta_3} U^0 \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{T}^{\frac{1}{p}} (1 + \bar{T}^{\frac{1}{2}}) (1 + 8C(1 + \|\rho_0\|_{W^{1,r}})^{\delta_3} U^0)^{\delta_4} \leq \frac{3}{2},$$

then (5.22) is satisfied with the constant $6C$ instead of $8C$. A standard bootstrap argument enables to conclude to the second part of Theorem 2.1.

6. WEAK-STRONG UNIQUENESS

The purpose of this section is to show *Weak-Strong Uniqueness* in Theorem 2.2. To this end, we need to obtain first an energy estimate for the strong solution to system (1.1)-(1.3).

Lemma 6.1. *Let p, q, r satisfy the same conditions as Theorem 2.1 and $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d}) \in M_{T_0}^{p,q,r}$ be the unique solution to (1.1)-(1.3) on $\Omega \times [0, T_0]$. Then for any $0 < t \leq T_0$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\rho(t) |\mathbf{u}(t)|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d}(t)|^2) d\mathbf{x} + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla \mathbf{u}|^2 + |\Delta \mathbf{d}| + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 |\mathbf{d}|^2) d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\rho_0 |\mathbf{u}_0|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d}_0|^2) d\mathbf{x}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.1)$$

Proof. Integrating (5.5) over the time interval $[0, t]$, we obtain the energy equality (6.1). \square

Now, we proceed to prove weak-strong uniqueness. Let $(\tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}, \Pi, \tilde{\mathbf{d}})$ be a global (in time) weak solution. On one hand, as the density $\tilde{\rho}$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \tilde{\rho} + \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \tilde{\rho} = 0 \\ \tilde{\rho}|_{t=0} = \rho_0 \in W^{1,r}(\Omega) \end{cases}$$

with $\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \in (L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^+; H^1_0(\Omega)))^3$, Theorem 1 in [8] insures that $\tilde{\rho} \in C(\mathbb{R}^+; W^{1,r^-}(\Omega))$ for all $r^- < r$. On the other hand, we remark that, in view of the regularity of the strong solution $(\rho, \mathbf{u}, P, \mathbf{d})$, we deduce from the weak formulation that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\rho} \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \mathbf{u} \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}} : \nabla \mathbf{u} \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \rho_0 |\mathbf{u}_0|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\rho} \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot (\partial_{\tau} \mathbf{u} + \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}})^{\top} \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \mathbf{u} \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}} : \nabla \mathbf{d} \, d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{d}_0|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (-\tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d}_{\tau} + \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d} - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d} - |\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d}) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

for almost all $t \in (0, T_0)$.

If we write

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{\rho} \partial_t \mathbf{u} + \tilde{\rho} \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} - \Delta \mathbf{u} + \nabla P \\ &= (\tilde{\rho} - \rho)(\partial_t \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) + \tilde{\rho}(\tilde{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} - \nabla \left(\frac{|\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2}{2} \right) - (\nabla \mathbf{d})^{\top} \Delta \mathbf{d}, \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

then multiply (6.4) by $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}$ and integrate over $\Omega \times (0, t)$ to find

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\rho} \partial_{\tau} \mathbf{u} + \tilde{\rho} \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{u} : \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} ((\tilde{\rho} - \rho)(\partial_{\tau} \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} + \tilde{\rho}(\tilde{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} - (\nabla \mathbf{d})^{\top} \Delta \mathbf{d} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau, \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

and meanwhile, replace $\partial_{\tau} \mathbf{d}$ by (1.1c) in (6.3) to get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}} : \nabla \mathbf{d} \, d\mathbf{x} - \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{d}_0|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (-2\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d} \cdot \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}} + \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d} - |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d} \cdot \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}} - |\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d}) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (6.6)$$

Combining (6.2), (6.5) and (6.6), we get for almost all $t \in (0, T_0)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\rho} \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}} : \nabla \mathbf{d}) \, d\mathbf{x} + 2 \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}} : \nabla \mathbf{u} + \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d}) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\
&= \int_{\Omega} (\rho_0 |\mathbf{u}_0|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d}_0|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}})^\top \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \mathbf{u} \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\
&\quad + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} ((\tilde{\rho} - \rho)(\partial_\tau \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} + \tilde{\rho}(\tilde{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} - (\nabla \mathbf{d})^\top \Delta \mathbf{d} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\
&\quad + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{d} \cdot \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}} + \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d} - |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d} \cdot \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}} - |\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d}) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.7}$$

From (6.4) and (1.1c), using the same argument as to get the energy estimate (6.1), we get for almost all $t \in (0, T_0)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\rho} |\mathbf{u}|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla \mathbf{u}|^2 + |\Delta \mathbf{d} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d}|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\rho_0 |\mathbf{u}_0|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d}_0|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} ((\tilde{\rho} - \rho)(\partial_\tau \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbf{u} + \tilde{\rho}(\tilde{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u}) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.8}$$

Here we have used the fact that $\partial_t \tilde{\rho} = -\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla \tilde{\rho}$.

Then, adding (2.1) and (6.8) and subtracting (6.7), together with the fact that (5.6) and $(\tilde{\rho}, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}, \Pi, \tilde{\mathbf{d}})$ is a weak solution, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\rho} |\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla \mathbf{u} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}|^2 + |\Delta \mathbf{d} - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\
&\leq \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} ((\tilde{\rho} - \rho)(\partial_\tau \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}) \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) - \tilde{\rho}(\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}})) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\
&\quad - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} ((\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) \cdot \Delta \mathbf{d} \cdot (\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) - \mathbf{u} \cdot (\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) \cdot (\Delta \mathbf{d} - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) \\
&\quad \quad + (|\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d} - |\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) \cdot (\Delta \mathbf{d} - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}})) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, for almost all $t \in (0, T_0)$ and for all $\varepsilon > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\rho} |\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla \mathbf{u} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}|^2 + |\Delta \mathbf{d} - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2) \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\
&\leq \int_0^t (C_\varepsilon \|\partial_\tau \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L^3}^2 \|\rho - \tilde{\rho}\|_{L^2}^2 + \varepsilon \|\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L^6}^2) \, d\tau + \varepsilon \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} |\Delta \mathbf{d} - \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\
&\quad + C_\varepsilon \int_0^t (\|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L^\infty}^4 \int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x}) \, d\tau + \int_0^t (\|\nabla \mathbf{u}\|_{L^\infty} \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\rho} |\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x}) \, d\tau \\
&\quad + \int_0^t \left(C_\varepsilon (\|\nabla \mathbf{d} + \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\mathbf{u}\|_{L^\infty}^2 + \|\Delta \mathbf{d}\|_{L^3}^2) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} \right) d\tau.
\end{aligned} \tag{6.9}$$

Here we have used Hölder's inequality and Cauchy's inequality with ε .

Now, we wish to estimate $\|\rho - \tilde{\rho}\|_{L^2}$ and $\|\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L^2}$. We write

$$\partial_t(\rho - \tilde{\rho}) + \nabla(\rho - \tilde{\rho}) \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} = (\tilde{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u}) \cdot \nabla \rho, \quad (6.10)$$

and

$$\partial_t(\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla(\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) + (\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) \cdot \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}} = \triangle \mathbf{d} - \triangle \tilde{\mathbf{d}} + |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 \mathbf{d} - |\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 \tilde{\mathbf{d}}. \quad (6.11)$$

Multiply (6.10) (resp. (6.11)) by $\rho - \tilde{\rho}$ (resp. $\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}$) and integrate over $\Omega \times (0, t)$, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\rho - \tilde{\rho}|^2 d\mathbf{x} = \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (\rho - \tilde{\rho})(\tilde{\mathbf{u}} - \mathbf{u}) \cdot \nabla \rho d\mathbf{x} d\tau,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 d\mathbf{x} \\ &= - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) \cdot \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot (\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) d\mathbf{x} d\tau - \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\ & \quad + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{d}|^2 |\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 d\mathbf{x} d\tau + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \mathbf{d} + \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) : (\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) \tilde{\mathbf{d}} \cdot (\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) d\mathbf{x} d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

Employing the same argument as (6.9), we get

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\rho - \tilde{\rho}|^2 d\mathbf{x} \leq \int_0^t (C_{\varepsilon} \|\nabla \rho\|_{L^3}^2 \|\rho - \tilde{\rho}\|_{L^2}^2 + \varepsilon \|\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L^6}^2) d\tau, \quad (6.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 d\mathbf{x} \\ & \leq \int_0^t \left(C_{\varepsilon} \|\nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L^3}^2 + \|\nabla \mathbf{d}\|_{L^{\infty}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 d\mathbf{x} d\tau + \varepsilon \int_0^t \|\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L^6}^2 d\tau \\ & \quad + \int_0^t \left(1 + \frac{\|\nabla \mathbf{d} + \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}\|_{L^{\infty}}^2}{2} \right) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 d\mathbf{x} d\tau. \end{aligned} \quad (6.13)$$

Using Sobolev's inequality $\|\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L^6} \leq C \|\nabla \mathbf{u} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}\|_{L^2}$, we eventually get, from (6.9), (6.12) and (6.13), for almost all $t \in (0, T_0)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\rho} |\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 + |\rho - \tilde{\rho}|^2 + |\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2) d\mathbf{x} \\ & + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla \mathbf{u} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{u}}|^2 + |\triangle \mathbf{d} - \triangle \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2) d\mathbf{x} d\tau \\ & \leq \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} \left(C_{\varepsilon}(\tau) (|\rho - \tilde{\rho}|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 + |\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + C(\tau) (\tilde{\rho} |\mathbf{u} - \tilde{\mathbf{u}}|^2 + |\nabla \mathbf{d} - \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2 + |\mathbf{d} - \tilde{\mathbf{d}}|^2) \right) d\mathbf{x} d\tau, \end{aligned}$$

where $C_{\varepsilon}(\cdot), C(\cdot)$ denote various non-negative measurable functions in $L^1(0, T_0)$ occurred when we applied the parabolic type estimates for quasi-linear equations (cf. [22], Chapter VI, Section 2) to (1.1c) to obtain $\tilde{\mathbf{d}}(\cdot, t) \in C^{1,\alpha}$ for some $\alpha > 0$, with the $C^{1,\alpha}$ norm independent of t . We hence conclude that $\mathbf{u} = \tilde{\mathbf{u}}$, $\mathbf{d} = \tilde{\mathbf{d}}$ and $\rho = \tilde{\rho}$ a.e. in $\Omega \times (0, T_0)$, by applying Grönwall's inequality.

The proof of Theorem 2.2 is complete.

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